The Asheville News.

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THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., AUGUST 2, 1860.

OUR PROSPECTS NORTH.

The New York Herald of the 21st is filled with the proceedings and speeches of an enthusiastic Breckinridge and Lane demonstration recently held in that city, which it pronounces to have been the largest, most enthusiastic and imposing demonstration in the Presidential canvass that has thus far taken place in that city. The spacious hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded to its utmost capacity, and still thousands could not obtain admission; and the outsiders organized an independent meeting in the street. The meetings were addressed by Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Capt. Marriott, A. R. Wood, P. B. Bradley, Levi Chatfield, Isaac Lawrence and John Van Buren. Letters were received from President Buchanan, ex-Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, Charles O'Connor, and other distinguished Democrats.

The Tribune, Black Republican organ, referring to this meeting, says:

"The Breckinridge meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening was highly successful, far superior in weight as well as shrewdness of management and in enthusiasm to the late Douglas meeting at Tammany Hall. It is now evident that Breckinridge will receive full one half of the Democratic vote in this city, to say the least. Look over the list of the officers of this meeting, and see what prominent politicians are concerned in the support of Breckinridge and Lane."

The Herald concludes a leader as follows:

"Mr. Breckinridge gains strength in the North every day. It is possible that he may conquer Lincoln. It is not possible, so far as we can see, for any other candidate to do so. Therefore we advise the conservative masses of the North to unite and out vote Lincoln at the polls, combining to support the only nominations which have touched the popular heart—those of Breckinridge and Lane."

The Baltimore Patriot, an Opposition paper, says it has the rumors of contemplated defections from Bell to Breckinridge, which will excite no little wonder, and that it begins now to suspect "that, for every ten Democrats who Douglas may detach in the South from Breckinridge, Col. Bell will lose as many of his old friends, who will rally to Breckinridge and Lane." It adds:

"The defection of so many prominent men already from the Bell and Everett cause, will, we fear, not be without its serious effect."

DEATH OF JOSEPH GALES.

Joseph Gales, the principal editor of the National Intelligencer newspaper, died in Washington city, on the night of the 21st of July, in the 75th year of his age. He was connected with the Intelligencer for a period of about fifty years, having gone into it when quite a young man. For several years past his health has not been good, and he exhibited signs of bodily infirmity. But his vigorous intellect gave no evidence of decay. Col. Gales continued his visits daily to the Intelligencer office up to within a few days of his death. He was universally held in the highest esteem by all classes, and his decease will cause general sorrow throughout the country.

A GENEALOGY.—John Knox, the Great Reformer of Scotland.

John Witherspoon, D. D., one of the Signers of the Declaration of American Independence.

John Breckinridge, a member of Jefferson's Cabinet.

John C. Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States, 1857—'61.

John C. Breckinridge, President of the United States, 1861—'5.

The above (says the N. Y. Daybook) is a true record of the genealogy of the next President of the United States.

MR. CALHOUN ON NON-INTERVENTION.

Mr. Dickinson's speech made at the Ratification meeting in New York last week contains a brief statement of the part Mr. Calhoun took in the Clayton Compromise.—We copy it with pleasure, inasmuch as Mr. Calhoun's position has been mis-conceived by some. Let them learn from a cotemporary co-actor, what sort of non-intervention Mr. Calhoun favored, and whether he was in favor of protecting slave property as well as other property in the Territories or not:

In 1848, Mr. Calhoun, myself, and others were upon the Committee charged with a bill known as the Clayton Compromise. I proposed, and Mr. Calhoun assented, that the bill should be framed, upon the principles of non-intervention; and it was so framed, and so passed the Senate, but was, near the close of the session, laid on the table in the House of Representatives. The only difference between Mr. Calhoun and myself upon the subject then, or at any other time, was this: He proposed that the bill should recognize, in declaratory form, the right of the citizens of all the States to go to the common Territories with their property—slave property included—and there be protected. Without affirming or denying his position, I proposed, as it was an unsettled question and strictly belonged to the judiciary, to leave it to be decided by the Courts; to which he readily assented—remarking that the South had such entire confidence in their position that they were willing to stand upon non intervention and await a judicial construction of the Constitution and of their rights in the Territories. The position of Mr. Calhoun has since been fully vindicated and sustained by the Dred Scott decision.

CAPRICE OF A BEAUTIFUL MARKSMAN—A HUSBAND SELECTED FOR HIS NERVE.—A correspondent of the New York Express relates this singular story: A young, beautiful and wealthy lady, widow of a French officer who lost his life at the assault of Malakoff, has chosen a second husband after a somewhat eccentric fashion, arising either from martial disposition, or the difficulty of a selection between no less than ten sighing aspirants for her hand. Madame C. invited the ten gentlemen to breakfast at her country villa, and having thus united her suitors, informed them that she would unite herself to that one of them who would consent to hold in his hand a watch for her to fire at and break with a pistol, at twenty paces. Nine of the party didn't care to run the risk exacted by this female Travis, but the tenth, a young merchant, courageously determined to fulfil the condition imposed. Madame C. loaded her pistol forthwith, and stepped into the garden followed by the company. The twenty paces were measured, the mercantile hero pulled out his watch, gallantly refusing one not much larger than a franc, offered by the lady, and fearlessly assumed his place. The amazon took deliberate aim; bang! went the pistol, and down tumbled the watch pierced to the cap. The gentleman, unharmed by the adventure, has married the rich widow and bought a new time piece.

TOBACCO IN CHURCH.—The Portsmouth *Transcript* exclaims against the shameful desecration of church floors and walls by thoughtless and mannerless tobacco chewers. We copy the last paragraph of the article:

It is contrary to common etiquette to expectorate in a parlor. Why not in a church? We have seen a pious pew holder praising God and rolling his quid in the most delighted manner imaginable—spitting great jets of amber and groaning, "Amen,' in the next breath, singing half a line of a hymn and spitting and grunting the other. The vestibule frequently suffers, and stains are everywhere visible. How much of the poetic beauty that shines along the pathway of Religion and invests it with a charm which causes even the infidel to respect it, will remain, if the filthy customs of perverted taste are tolerated in its temples? Why should a beautiful house be consecrated to God, if it is to be desecrated by indecency? We should as soon see a man carry his bottle with him, and drink in full view of them all, as to see him sit and squirt, or clandestinely dribble his disgusting expectorations amidst the pews and aisles of the sanctuary. The deed would be more decent, at least would not defile, as well as insult, the House of God.

THE ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS.—A gentleman who is a staunch and efficient supporter of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE was asked in our hearing how he accounted for the rapidity with which the people are rallying to the standard of the gallant Kentuckian and the "Marion of the Mexican war." He replied, "It is easily accounted for. They possess all the elements of success,—luck, pluck, speed, and bottom." The querist was perfectly satisfied, and so are we. The answer was as good as true.

☞ Life would be a perpetual flee hunt, if we should attempt to run down all the insinuations, untruths and suspicions that must be afloat in regard to us.

The Old Widow's Venison Hams.

"Now John, tell us about that fine venison ham that you and the party that were with you ate, down in Coffee county, last fall two years ago."

Such was the request of one of a party of young men who were seated around a camp fire upon the bank of a creek not a hundred miles from this place, whither they had gone on a "fishing frolic."

"Boys, it ain't worth while; you have all heard it, and had your laugh over it several times."

"Well, John, we would all like to hear it again, and you yourself cannot blame us for laughing."

"I reckon I'll have to tell it, then; so put on your listeners, and be quiet."

"All of you who have ever been down in that part of the country, where we used to go deer hunting, will recollect the old widow Higgins. She was a very fine old lady, and was very kind to us boys whenever we came. The old lady would send a nigger down every day or two, either to invite us to come up and take dinner with her, or to bring us down a couple of nice chickens or a quarter of fresh shoat. We repaid these acts of kindness of the old lady's in tobacco and whisky; the first to alleviate the pains of "tooth ache," which the old lady said was sure to come on her if she did not always keep a little tobacco in her mouth, and the latter, in case of "sickness," which I think held on as long as the whisky lasted. We also invariably left the old lady three or four nice venison hams, of which she was always very proud. Well, the time before the last that we were down there, game was very scarce, and we lived pretty much off the contents of the old lady's smoke house. We had been there two weeks, and were getting ready to start home; had no venison, no whisky, no tobacco, nor no nothing to give the old lady. Now, do any of you recollect that large, lazy old hound I used to have? If you do, you will know that he always managed to get all there was to eat, and kept very fat, (an unlucky circumstance for him that time.) Well, one of the boys proposed to kill him and give her the hams; and as the proposition suited all of us, a load of heavy shot terminated old Buck's career. The old lady praised the hams very much; said they were 'the finest and fattest venison hams she had ever seen."

We went back down there in the fall, and laughed more than once on the road, at the trick we played on the old lady, the season before. It was late in the evening when we arrived, and we were very tired—not feeling at all like cooking a supper. We were about doing so, notwithstanding our fatigue, for all of us were very hungry, when an invitation came from Mrs. Higgins to sup with her.—You well know that it was accepted. Oh, what a supper for hungry men. One of the finest venison hams that you ever laid eyes on. All ate and praised it, and, I having more curiosity than the rest, asked:

"Mrs. Higgins, where did this nice venison come from?"

"La, me, it's one of those you gentlemen left me the last time you were here!"

"Boys, you'll have to manage the rest, for I must go and see what that is nibbling at that large cat hook I set out yonder."

Wonderful Meteoric Phenomenon.

On Friday evening last, about twenty minutes before ten o'clock, one of the most remarkable phenomena of the heavens that has occurred during the present century, was witnessed by citizens of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Norfolk and other places near to those cities.—All who witnessed it represent it as two balls of fire passing from west to east, occupying nearly a minute in the circuit, and connected together by a brilliant red and green tinted spray of light, similar to that witnessed at the explosion of a skyrocket. The two balls were to the eye about four feet apart and moved so slowly and regularly together as to preclude the possibility of their being meteors. The Washington, New York and Philadelphia papers, all contain notices of its appearance in those localities, from which we make the following extracts:

AS SEEN IN NEW YORK.

The New York Evening Post says:

It appeared at about ten o'clock over the upper part of our city. The night was warm and close, and the skies were occasionally illuminated by vivid flashes of sheet lightning. The heat of the weather had brought the great majority of our population to their doors and windows, when suddenly, in a silence more impressive than any thunder shock, a meteor shot across the sky. Its brilliancy was so great that people at once supposed there was a fire near by; but, looking up, they saw two balls of flame coursing across the sky from the northwest, and going towards the southeast, like two chariots of fire urging their way in some mysterious race over the mighty course of the firmament. The motion was majestic rather than rapid, and gave myraids of people an opportunity of witnessing the sight, while the apparent nearness of the flame to the earth caused many to suppose at first that it was merely a pyrotechnical display.

It presented different aspects at different times. When first seen it appeared like a blue star surrounded by a thick mist coming from the west, which, on nearing the zenith, changed to a red ball of flame; this soon split, the two balls keeping near together until lost in the distance. Some of those who saw it says it fell near Broadway and Fifteen street, while others traced it with the eye as far as the East River, on its way horizontally over the city. Of the size of these balls of fire it is impossible to form any accurate estimate. They appeared to be as large as a dinner plate, with trains eight or ten feet in length; yet we learn this morning that at veary nearly the same time that our observations were made, the meteor also passed over Albany, while from various points along the Hudson we have received information showing that its orbit may have been, perhaps, of planetary dimensions, and that it was much larger and much higher than it seemed at the time to any who saw it.

AS IT APPEARED IN PHILADELPHIA.

Last evening, about half past nine, a very extraordinary meteor made its appearance in the Heavens. The writer was riding in Broad street below the city, and had a fair view of the phenomenon in its whole course. It arose in the North-western part of the Heavens, from a cloud which was not revealed until the light of the meteor made it visible. Then an object about the size of the full moon, and as bright, suddenly started from the cloud, traversed in a direct Easterly line the whole extent of visible space, dropping fire, apparently, in its course, like a rocket, till it passed so far Eastward as to resemble a red ball about the size of the planet Mars, visible in the South east. So soon as it disappeared, a flash like heat lightning revealed a cloud to the Eastward, low down in the horizon, which continued to emit flashes of light for half an hour afterward. The phenomenon at one time seemed to separate like a rocket when it bursts, but the larger portion keeping in a straight course towards the eastward. It was witnessed by many persons, and caused considerable wonderment for the time, and was certainly the most extraordinary appearance that we ever saw in the Heavens.—Its motion was not so fast, apparently, as that of a rocket, though its height and the vast extent of space that it traversed, proved that its velocity must have exceeded that produced by any known force which we are acquainted with. The phenomenon, from all appearances, must have been electrical.

AS IT APPEARED AT WASHINGTON.

A correspondent of the Washington Star, says:

At half past nine last night a meteor appeared in the Northeast, at an elevation of about ten degrees above the horizon. It moved through a descending path to the East Northeast, and faded away in the clouds. It consisted of two bodies, each as bright as Venus when close to the earth.—One followed the other so closely as to make them appear like an immense chain-shot.—It lasted about 30 seconds, and was seen by five or six others, at the same time, each one remarking its being divided into two parts.

AS IT APPEARED AT NORFOLK.

The Norfolk Day *Book*, of Saturday says:

Last night about half past ten o'clock, we witnessed one of the most strange and beautiful displays of the meteor kind that has ever come under our observation; and though it is difficult to describe, we attempt it. In shape, the meteor resembled two dumb bells and were of exceeding brilliancy, and starting from a North west direction, continued at an incomprehensible speed towards the East, in its course, dropping one by one of the balls of the imaginary bells, until nothing was left but a mere speck, which quickly disappeared from view. We make no pretensions to astronomical lore, and therefore hazard no explanation of this singular phenomena. We noticed also that in the direction from which the meteor started a formidable looking cloud had banked up, which immediately dispersed when the meteor left its vicinity.

☞ "Pompy," said a darky, coming up to a similar specimen of animated nature, the other day, "I wants to propose to you a question which hab of late dislocated my understanding."

"Well, Snowball, what am de knowledge you would hab dis learned niggah impart to your benighted mental imagination; for I spaciate on beauties of de workin substance inside the cranium, which takes off de superfluency from de mind, and leave the head fronoxious—'

"No! no! Pompy, 'taint dat, at all. I'll tell yer now, if you'll be still."

"Make hurry, for dis nig am in haste."

"Wall, 'tis dis: "Spose I marries a yallar gal, and lubs her berry well; and some day I gits sick and die, and goes to Heben, and arter a while anoder greasy nigger comes 'long and marries my old woman, and lubs her too, now I wants to know, arter dey both die and cum to Heben, where I is, which ob de toder is to hab my wench?"

Pompy stood thoughtfully for a moment, than looking Snowball in the face, reverently shaking his head, replied—"My friend, if your wife and her man go to de good laud, you need not hab no fears, for you won't be dar to pick any muss."

CONGRESS.—The editor of the North western Christian Advocate, who has been in Washington lately, writes home:

"As we drove from the depot, a lady in the omnibus espied the great unfinished dome of the Capitol, (which don't look much like a dome at present,) and said, innocently: "I suppose those are the gas works?" "Yes madam, for the nation,' was the reply of a fellow passenger."

☞ An eastern paper gives an account of a child that was put in a pint tankard.—That's nothing. Our neighbor at birth was put in a tankard, which happened to be filled with beer, but instead of being drowned, he drank the contents at a single pull, and then shouted, with a precocity rather astonishing, "give us another pot of your ale, daddy."

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Two free negro men and a negro woman were found dead, on Sunday, in a deserted house upon an island near St. Augustine, having been killed by lightning on Friday previous.

A Democratic Campaign Song.

Air, "Auld Lang Syne."

Come rally round the Nation's flag,
And catch the Nation's song,
Ring forth our party battle cry
In chorus loud and long,
"For Breckinridge and Lane, my boys,"
O'er valley, hill, and plain,
The cry now echoes through the land,
"For Breckinridge and Lane!"

We fight, 'tis true, a mighty host,
A host of every hue;
But truth and right will nerve us on,
And bear us bravely through.
For Breckinridge and Lane my boys
In forum or in field,
Have met and vanquished better foes—
To these they'll never yield.

O'er Buena Vista's blood-stained soil—
O'er Mexico's domain—
Fame speads her scroll, there, high inscribed,
Stand Breckinridge and Lane.
Brave Breckinridge and Lane, my boys,
Who led 'mid shot and shell,
And gallantly won victory,
Once more will lead us well.

Our flag floats proudly on the breeze,
Its motto waves on high—
"The Constitution and the Law—
By these we live or die."
Brave Breckinridge and Lane, my boys,
Will yield that banner, never,
Their stalwart arms will bear it up,
Till hand and heart shall sever.

The rallying cry is heard afar,
New England's granite hills—
The Western wilds—the sunny South—
The air with chorus fills.
"For Breckinridge and Lane," my boys,
Let speech and song now ring:
Democracy's two noble sons
Great victory will bring.

With traitors to our fathers' cause,
For which they fought and died—
With those denying "equal rights,"
We cannot be allied,
Though party faction we deplore,
No brothers love we feel,
For those who trample on the bond,
Our father's blood did seal.

Then shout for Breckinridge and Lane—
Come, join the rallying cry,
"The Constitution—Equal Rights"—
By these we live or die.
No Northern prayers o'er Southern wrongs,
No sectional distrust—
We'll drive all discord to the winds—
Make traitors bite the dust.

Hark! hear the Eagle as he sweeps
Through yonder azure sky,
Scream out, in tones of victory,
Our glorious battle cry—
"For Breckinridge and Lane, my boys;"
And hill and dale again
Catch up the echo and repeat—
"For Breckinridge and Lane!"

The Cross.

The cross, the cross! Oh that's my gain,
Because on that the lamb was slain:
'Twas there my Lord was crucified,
'Twas there my Saviour for me died.

The stony heart dissolves in tears,
When to our view the cross appears:
Christ's dying love, when truly felt,
The vilest, hardest heart doth melt.

Here will I stay, and gaze awhile
Upon the friend of sinners vile;
Abashed I view what I have done
To God's eternal, gracious Son.

Here I behold, as in a glass,
God's glory with unveiled face;
And by beholding, I shall be
Made like to Him who loved me.

Here doth the Lord of life proclaim
To all the world his saving name;
Repenting souls, in him believe;
Ye wounded, look on him and live.

No flaming sword doth guard the place,
The cross of Christ proclaims free grace;
All Pilgrims who would heaven win,
By Jesus' cross must enter in.

Who is my Neighbor.

WHEN I was in the Texan war, and ran to soldiering and camping, we had to sleep on low ground, and suffered terribly from miasma. Deadly cold it was when it came, and the man who once got chilled through, just died. I was lying on the bare ground one night, and chilly enough it was, for I was short of clothes, and had lost my buffalo robe; but I fell asleep. On awaking the next morning, I found myself covered with one of my comrade's blankets, even to his coat, while he was sitting in his shirt sleeves.—The cold fog had come down in the night, and this man had stripped himself, and sat all night, with death staring him in the face, to save my life. And all the reason he gave was, that if one of us must die, it was better that the oldest should go first, not a youngster like me. "And," said Tom, lowering his voice, "that man was a murderer." "A murderer!" said Frank. "Yes; a drunken, gambling, cut throat rascal, as ever grew ripe for the gallows."—*Charles Kingsly.*

☞ Andrew Hunter, Esq., the great Whig leader of North Eastern Virginia has declared for Breckinridge and Lane.

No More Death.

WE are assured by the sacred penman that the time is coming when there shall be no more death. This is spoken for our consolation in this world of light and shade, of sorrow and mourning. Death shall be swallowed up in victory, and the Lord God will wipe tears from off all faces. Here is death, for such is the order of Providence. God gave to us an earthly and perishable constitution, which falls when smitten by disease, so that this is not our home, but we seek one in the skies, even the heavenly.

Death is on every hand, gathering in his cold embrace the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the young and the old. All bend beneath his icy touch—all obey the summons when he calls. At his bidding, the mother surrenders to his embrace the sweet and lovely babe, perhaps her only child, with a heart full of sorrow, and her eyes a fountain of tears. Companion follows companion to the sepulchre, and thus all hearts are torn with anguish and tears flow from all eyes; and there is weeping and lamentation in all the earth. But we look forward to the period when there shall be no more death. Death, the last enemy of man, shall be destroyed—destroyed by a resurrection to immortal life. The grave is but the wardrobe for the raiment which now covers the spirit, and all are passing on to that better country where there shall be no more death, for there all is life and all shall be filled with the life of God. Eternity has no grey hairs, no wrinkled brows, no faded forms, no sickness, no sorrow, no death. No parting word shall be spoken there. Beyond the dark valley of death, there is a world of life, of light and joy. Mortal eye hath not seen it, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive of the glories and bliss of that world. By the eye of faith we now see our kindred walking with God on the heavenly plains, and awaiting our arrival there. And all, ultimately, will be there, palm-crowned and redeemed, with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads—filled with the life of God and the bliss of heaven.

The Bench and the Bar.

Judson T. Mills, of South Carolina, was a Judge of the District Court in Northern Texas, fond of a joke, but very decided in his discharge of duty. Thomas Fannin Smith, was a practising lawyer at the bar, and having shamefully misstated the law in his address to the jury, turned to the Court and asked the Judge to charge the jury accordingly. The Judge was indignant and replied:

"Does the counsel take the Court to be a fool?"

Smith was not abashed by the reproof, but instantly responded:

"I trust your honor will not insist on an answer to that question, as I might in answering it, truly be considered guilty of contempt of Court."

"Fine that counsel ten dollars, Mr. Clerk," said the Judge.

Smith immediately paid the money, and remarked, that was ten dollars more than the Court could show.

"Fine the counsel fifty dollars," said the Judge.

The fine was entered by the clerk, and Smith not being ready to respond in the sum sat down. The next morning, on the opening of the Court, Smith rose, and with much deference addressed the Judge:

"May it please your Honor, the clerk took that little joke of yours, yesterday, about the fifty dollars, as serious, as I perceive from the reading of the minutes. Will your Honor be pleased to inform him of his error, and have it erased?"

The coolness of the request and the implied apology pleased the Judge and he remitted the fine.

Conspiracy to Set Fire to the Whole of Northern Texas.

AUGUSTA, July 26, 1860.

A St. Louis extra, from Bonham, Texas, contains a letter from the editor of the Dallas *Herald*, stating that a fire in that place led to the discovery of a plan to devastate the whole of Northern Texas.

Two preachers, Blunt and McKinney, who were expelled last year, are the instigators of the plot. The plan was to lay the whole country waste by fire, destroying all arms, ammunition, &c., to get the country into a state of helplessness, and then, on election day, in August, to make a general insurrection, aided by emissaries from the North and parties friendly in Texas.

The plan was to district and sub-district, each district being under white men, who were to control the negroes. Several white men and negroes have been arrested.

The following fires occurred the same day that Dallas was destroyed: The mercantile house in Black Jack Grove—loss $30,000. Three business houses at Denton—loss $100,000. A large store house at Pelot Point—loss 10,000. Store house at Leadonia—loss 25,000. Eight stores at Belknap.

Town of Melford totally destroyed, and several other smaller fires. A great excitement prevails thoughout the country.—Prompt and effective measures will be taken for the preservation of life and property.

☞ An ingenious French philosopher is at present maintaining the hypothesis that the feeding of the negro race continuously on exclusive animal food, would affect their conversion into, white, men! He grounds his belief mainly on the fact that in some districts, where a large quantity of such food is consumed, the peculiarities of the negro physiognomy are considerably reduced.

☞ Those who will abandon a friend for one error, know but little of the human character, and prove their hearts are as cold as their judgments are weak.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, August 9, 1860.

Democratic Republican Ticket!

For President,
HON. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

—o—

For Vice-President,
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

ELECTORS
For President & Vice-President.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

ALFRED M. SCALES, of Rockingham.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, of Wake.

DISTRICTS:

1st District, JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d " WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d " WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th " HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake.
5th " J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th " T. W. KEEN, of Rockingham.
7th " J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th " JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

To the Friends and Patrons of the News.

When the subscriber suspended the publication of the News last winter, to engage in business in an adjoining State, he confidently hoped the publication would be resumed in a short time, as negotiations were then pending which he did not doubt would result in the sale of the establishment to a gentleman well qualified for the position. To the regret of the undersigned, those negotiations ended without an arrangement being effected. In the early part of June, however, a sale was made, and the purchaser was to take charge the 1st of July. For reasons devoid of interest to the public, he has failed to do so, and the establishment has fallen back on the undersigned. Having been warned by rapidly failing health to return to the mountains, he had already engaged in other business, with no expectation of ever again being connected with a newspaper. The circumstances in which he finds himself placed, however, will admit of no other solution than that he again take charge of the News. It is alike demanded by the party, and essential to the preservation of his pecuniary interest in the establishment. Having thus explicitly stated the seeming complications which have attended this matter, and expressed his regret at the condition the News has been unavoidably placed in, he begs leave to make his best bow to his old readers and friends, and the public generally, and to assure them that, having unexpectedly become again the Editor of the News, he intends to abide permanently by the craft, and bring whatever of energy and industry he may possess to make it a pleasant and profitable weekly visitor.

He will give to the nominees, Breckinridge and Lane, a hearty support, and confidently expects to see them elected in November, as they possess all the requisites, "luck, pluck, speed and bottom."

He is gratified to renew his acquaintance and intercourse with the Democracy of the Mountain District. Having fought many hard battles side by side, he indulges the hope that their future may be even more pleasant and cordial than the past, and that while they stand shoulder to shoulder in a common cause, no local jealousies or petty rivalries will be suffered to distract the party and strengthen the Opposition.

In conclusion, he appeals to the Democracy of the District to assist him in circulating the News. He is willing to work, and expects to do his part, fully and faithfully; but he must have help, and if his friends will come up nobly to the work, he hopes to be able to scatter floods of sound and wholesome truth throughout the District.

Remember, friends and fellow Democrats, that we must have an organ—a paper to combat error and defend the truth, or we will inevitably suffer loss. We are "listed for the war," and hope to be sustained and encouraged by the party particularly, and the public generally.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS W. ATKIN.

Our New Terms.

We invite the attention of the reader to our new terms, to be found on the first page. It will be seen that we have reduced the price to $1 50, and adopted the *cash system*. Sixteen years experience has taught us that the credit system will not do for newspapers. We have lost many thousands of dollars by it, and now abandon it, be the consequences what they may. We send the *News* only to those who pay in advance for it, and discontinue it as soon as the time paid for expires. This rule we will not deviate from in *any* case.

We shall send the *News* to all who have heretofore paid for it, at the new rates. This week's issue we shall send to all of our old subscribers, and respectfully solicit them to continue their subscriptions by remitting us $1 50.

☞ Will our friends in the various counties do us the favor to show this number of the *News* to their neighbors, and call attention to the reduced rates?

Douglas Meeting.

We publish to-day, at the request of gentlemen concerned, the proceedings of a Douglas meeting held in the north end of this county some days since. While we do this cheerfully, as a matter of courtesy, it is equally due to the Democratic party of this county, that we state a few facts, that they may not occupy a false position before the world.

In the first place, we have every reason to believe that the meeting in question *did not* originate with Democrats, but with gentlemen who have generally acted and voted with the Opposition. We do not question their sincerity in seeking to promote the cause of Judge Douglas. But we do object to *their* action being taken as an indication of Democratic sentiment.

In the second place, those who officiated in the meeting—at least the majority of them—are members of the Opposition party, and are not, therefore, proper counsellors for the Democracy.

In the third place, the Democrats of this county are for Breckinridge and Lane—enthusiastically and unchangeably so,—and to represent them in any other light would be to place them in a false position.

In the fourth place, the Democracy of Buncombe fully understand the nature of the present complicated Presidential fight, and need no advice as to their line of action.

It is well known that there is no Douglas electoral ticket in this State; and there will be none. Breckinridge and Lane are the choice of the people, and the only effect which could possibly result from a Douglas ticket would be the confusion and probable defeat of the party in the State. In such an event Bell and Everett might possibly carry the State; and we may add, the only hope the friends of the latter have of carrying a single Southern State, is based upon a division of the Democratic party between Breckinridge and Douglas. Let the Democracy look well to it that no such division occurs, and frown upon every attempt to create a diversion in favor of Douglas at this late day. Nothing but mischief can come of it.

We have deemed it our duty to make these remarks, intending no disrespect to the gentlemen engaged in the meeting alluded to, or to others who may be of their way of thinking.

Encouraging.

Many old friends have voluntarily come forward and expressed gratification at our again taking charge of the "News," and pledged a hearty co-operation in extending its circulation. We thank them most sincerely, and shall gratefully acknowledge their services.

We shall shortly dress the "News" out in a new suit of beautiful type, and intend to make it equal to any paper in the State.—We desire, and intend to make a first class political and family newspaper, standing aloof from all local and sectional quarrels and jealousies. We earnestly ask the assistance of our friends in bringing our paper prominently before the public. Two or more can unite and order the paper, or a one dollar bill and fifty cents in postage stamps will answer the purpose.

Friends let us hear from you. There is a great fight on hand, and you ought to keep posted on the progress of events. We promise you political information of a reliable character, as well as a large amount of excellent reading, adapted to the tastes of the home circle.

Advertising, &c.

We hope our friends and the public generally will bear in mind that the "News" is a good medium through which to make their business or wants known to the people of Western North Carolina.

Let it be remembered, also, that we have a good job office, and are prepared to do all kinds of job-work neatly, expeditiously, and a *little cheaper* than any one else. Give us a call, and we guarantee satisfaction.

To Advertisers.

We have left out all advertisements not ordered to be continued. Our old advertising friends, and business and professional men generally, are invited to use our columns as a medium of communicating with the public. We thought it best to omit their favors until we hear from them. We are bound to have a tremendous circulation. The Democratic pulse beats strong, and we intend to make a good paper, and sell it too, at one dollar and fifty cents a year. Do you hear that? *Fail* isn't in our vocabulary.

☞ Do not fail to read the speech of President Buchanan, to be found on our fourth page.

Council of State.

The Governor's Council met in Raleigh a few days since and appointed Robert S. French, Esq., Judge of the Superior Court, in place of Hon. Jesse Shepherd, resigned.

Rufus L. Patterson, Esq., of Salem, was chosen to fill the place of J. A. Waugh, who had resigned as Councillor of State.

It seems to be a hard matter to get a Superior Court Judge to "stick" when elected. What is the matter? Is the work too heavy for the pay? If so, the labor ought to be lessened, or the salary increased.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Vote of Buncombe County.

OFFICIAL.

Precincts.	Ellis.	Pool.	Candler.	Erwin.	Merr'n.	Colem'n.	Young.	Black'll.
Asheville,	206	188	186	507	202	193	246	154
Swannanoa,	48	154	148	52	150	48	178	23
Limestone,	27	86	84	28	83	29	105	10
Fair View,	33	73	73	33	74	28	83	23
Bent Creek,	44	29	33	40	31	42	29	44
Upp. Homony.	26	70	61	28	71	23	75	18
Lower Hom'ny	49	81	86	44	80	48	79	49
Turkey Creek,	192	52	56	186	62	184	77	167
Sandy Mush,	27	33	31	29	32	28	33	24
Reems Creek,	114	102	109	104	98	119	109	115
Ivy,	152	42	45	145	37	156	58	217
Total,	918	910	912	896	920	895	1072	754

MADISON.

Precincts.	Ellis.	Pool.	Erwin.	Candler.	Fagg.	Gudger.	Frisbey.
Marshall,	156	82	147	91	93	146	000
Warm Springs,	65	10	58	18	38	27	5
Sandy Mush,	41	10	39	12	18	15	000
Spring Creek,	43	17	44	16	26	7	6
Little Pine,	1	18	3	18	1	19	000
Big Pine,	33	4	30	10	24	12	000
Shelton Laurel,	000	51	000	51	3	46	000
Wallen Laurel,	4	26	1	27	8	20	000
Bull Creek,	40	11	25	24	23	23	000
Gabriel's Creek,	31	2	28	2	27	2	000
Ivy,	179	34	174	45	168	35	2
Total,	595	265	549	314	429	352	13

McDOWELL.

Pool's maj. is about 60. Burgin, Whig, elected to Commons by 5 majority.

IREDELL.

Pool, ... 1714
Ellis, ... 381

CATAWBA.

Ellis, ... 931
Pool, ... 412

HENDERSON.

Jordan, Whig, elected to the Commons.

RUTHERFORD.

Pool, ... 804
Ellis, ... 701

Col. A. W. Burton, Democrat, is elected to the Senate from Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland by about 400 majority. Davis, Whig, and Padgett, Democrat, are elected to the Commons from Rutherford and Polk.

BURKE.

Ellis, ... 603
Pool, ... 584

Hon. W. W. Avery is elected to the Senate from Burke, McDowell and Caldwell, beating Col. B. S. Gaither 23 votes.

Pearson, Democrat, is elected to the Commons by 145 majority.

CALDWELL.

Pool, ... 540
Ellis, ... 370

Dickson, Whig, elected to the Commons by about 200 majority.

ROWAN.

Ellis, ... 1138
Pool, ... 1059

Flemming and Hall, Democrats, elected to the Commons. Ramsey, Whig, beats Fisher, Democrat, for the Senate.

HAYWOOD.

WAYNESVILLE, N. C., August 3rd, 1860.

Editor News:—I send you the vote of Haywood. Haywood has covered herself all over with glory.

Ellis, ... 577
Pool, ... 306
Thomas, ... 641
Bryson, ... 220
S. L. Love, ... 607
L. F. Sensabough, ... 280

Tate, Democrat, elected Sheriff by 56 majority.

Yours in haste, * * *

YANCY.

AUGUST, 3rd, 1860.

The following is a true list of the votes polled in Yancy County.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Ellis, ... 774
Pool, ... 474

SENATE.

Erwin, ... 736
Candler, ... 506

COMMONS.

S. Byrd, ... 542
J. Bowman, ... 576
Whittington, ... 123

SHERIFF.

C. Byrd, ... 454
J. B. Gardner, ... 464
D. Silvers, ... 321

I hereby certify that this is a true return of the official scrolls as returned to me by the sheriff of said County.

D. McCANLES, *C. C. Clerk.*

JACKSON.

AUGUST, 3rd, 1860.

GOVERNOR.

Ellis, ... 598
Pool, ... 164

Ellis, majority, ... 434

SENATE.

W. H. Thomas, ... 590
I. Newton Bryson, (Opposition,) 150
Deloshew, ... 4

Thomas' majority, ... 440

COMMONS.

Col. James R. Love, Jr., ... 319
Col. T. D. Bryson, ... 307
Dr. W. L. Love, (Opposition,) 166

James R. Love, Jr., majority, ... 12

SHERIFF.

E. D. Davis, ... 471
Samuel Shelton, ... 203
U. C. Burnes, ... 75

Davis' majority, ... 268

Mr. Willington, of the Charleston *Courier*, is now supposed to be the oldest living editor in America. He commenced the *Courier* sixty years ago.

Several persons have died of sun stroke the past week in Vicksburg. The heat there has been quite equal to that recorded in any city.

There is a lawyer so excessively honest that he puts all his flower-pots out over night, so determined is he that everything shall have *its dew*.

That Tar!

Our Opposition friends had a jolly time of it last Friday night, rejoicing over the election of Mr. Candler to the Senate! They burnt a barrel of tar in front of the Court House, gave free vent to their lungs in rejoicing, and had a good time generally. Our Congressman, Col. Vance, was present, and enjoyed himself hugely. He swung his beaver, as we are informed, and declared that they had carried the State, and would put every Democratic "S—of a b—— *out of office!*" The Col. succeeded in the last Congressional contest in making many Democrats believe that he was about as good a Democrat as any of them! What do they think of his Democracy now?

So far all was well. Democrats looked rather blue, and were only kept from despair by the fact that the official vote of Madison had not arrived, and they knew that sterling county rarely disappointed Democratic expectations. True, reports had come in, which, if true, elected Mr. Candler; but they were not *official*.

So matters stood on Saturday morning when the stage came in. A very general rush was made to the Post Office to hear from Madison. A letter was handed out containing the official vote, which elected Mr. Erwin by a small majority! You ought to have seen our friends of the *tar demonstration* about the time the announcement was made! They were the very picture of disappointment and despair. They looked like their all of earthly hope had departed. Their joyous demonstrations of the previous night was so much ammunition wasted. Tar all gone, fingers burnt, lungs sore, and—but we give it up. Can't do justice to the subject.

Were we disposed to moralize, a useful lesson might be deduced from all this. In substance it would read about as follows:—Never burn tar until the official vote is in.

The Result.

In this Senatorial District the Opposition have gained two members to the Legislature, Mr. Jordan in Henderson, and Mr. Merrimon in this county. Of the contest in Henderson, we know but little. Mr. Jordan is a lawyer, a gentleman of fair ability, and he made, as we learn, a thorough canvass of the county. His Democratic competitor, Mr. Aiken, came into the field but a short time before the election, and not greatly to his own or any one else's surprise, we suppose, he was beaten. The Opposition majority in Henderson is too heavy to be easily overcome.

In this county, Mr. Merrimon's majority over Mr. Coleman is only 25. Mr. M. is a gentleman of ability and great energy, and he threw himself into the canvass with all his characteristic industry. We are satisfied that Buncombe is Democratic by at least 100 votes, and a full and thorough canvass would prove our assertion true. Gov. Ellis leads Mr. Pool in the county by a small majority.

In Madison, Col. John A. Fagg, Democrat, is elected. What his majority is, we have not learned.

In Yancey, Mr. Bowman, an Advalorem Democrat, is elected.

Marcus Erwin, Esq., is elected to the Senate, over G. W. Candler, Esq., the strongest member of the Opposition party in this District, by long odds. These gentlemen are well known as among the ablest debaters in this end of the State. It was emphatically Greek meeting Greek. Mr. Erwin has triumphed, having carried the banner of Democracy successfully through a severe and closely contested fight.

Wheeling into Line.

The Fayetteville *Carolinian* states that D. McN. McKay, Esq., one of the Electors upon the Bell and Everett ticket in that district, has declared his determination to support John C. Breckinridge and Gen. Joseph Lane for President and Vice President! Mr. McKay says no Southern man can do otherwise and perform his duty to the "South and the Nation at large." So it will be with every true Southern man, before the November Elections.

A Brilliant Meteor.

A meteor of uncommon brilliancy passed over this place, last Thursday evening about ten and a half o'clock, passing from the South East to the North West. Many of our citizens witnessed the strange and dazzling visitor, and report it the most beautiful ever seen.

P. S.—There is a report here that the tail of the critter knocked off the top of Paint Rock! Whether the caudel appendage suffered any from the collision, we have not learned. Havn't heard of it's stopping to repair damages!

Fall Courts.

The Fall Term of the Superior Courts of this District will be holden by Judge Osborn.

The artesian well at Columbus, Ohio, has reached a depth of 2,510 feet. The auger is now passing through a hard, grayish sandstone.

The following notice appeared on the West end of a country meeting house: "Anybody sticking bills against this church will be prosecuted according to law *or any other nuisance*."

In Carroll county, Ark., a few days ago, a hawk tore out the eyes of a boy, who had captured it in the act of carrying off a chicken.

Old Joe Lane, the candidate of the Secessionists and Disunionists for the Vice-Presidency, left Raleigh on Thursday for Chapel Hill.—*Raleigh Register.*

Such are the terms in which the *Raleigh Register*, the principal "clapper" in the Bell faction of this State, speaks of the visit of the veteran statesman and soldier to his native State. Gen. Lane is a native of this county, and contemplates a visit to the old homestead shortly. We venture the assertion that no man in Buncombe, of any party, will be found guilty of a similar rudeness.

☞ In the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Haywood, Jackson, Macon and Cherokee, that sterling Democrat, Col. Wm. H. Thomas, is re-elected by a heavy majority.

In Macon county, Mr. Siler, Whig, is elected to the House of Commons.

Col. Jas. R. Love, Jr., is elected from Jackson. He is a young man of much promise, and we predict for him a high position in the ranks of the Democracy.

In Haywood, Dr. S. L. Love, a true and trusty Democrat—a man who never flinches—is elected to the Commons by a heavy majority.

Position of Senator Clingman.

The Raleigh *Standard* contains the following letter, approving the course of that paper in raising the Breckinridge and Lane flag:

ASHEVILLE, July 22, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I am much gratified to see the position you have taken in the *Standard*, of the 18th inst. I have myself uniformly advised our political friends, without regard to their individual preferences, to sustain the Democratic electoral ticket already in the field. Any other course, by dividing our strength, might defeat the object which every Democrat has at heart.—No one acquainted with our electors can doubt but that if elected they will do whatever intelligence and patriotism may indicate as best calculated to advance the interest of the Democratic party, and promote the welfare of the country. From all I have seen since I came into the State, we shall have a decisive victory in August, and unity of action will insure the same result in November.

You are at liberty to publish this note, should there be any doubt as to my opinions in your section of the State. Very truly yours, &c.,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

WM. W. HOLDEN, Esq.

Electoral Votes of the States.

As a matter of convenient reference, we publish below a statement of the electoral vote to which each State will be entitled for President in November next, together with the popular vote in 1856:

States.	Elect'l vote.	Buchanan.	Fremont.	Fillmore.
Maine	8	33,035	65,514	3,233
N. Hampshire	5	32,567	38,153	414
Vermont	5	10,577	49,561	511
Massachusetts	13	39,240	108,000	19,67
Rhode Island	4	6,680	11,467	1,676
Connecticut	6	31,995	41,715	2,615
New York	35	165,878	274,705	124,604
New Jersey	7	47,643	28,361	24,115
Pennsylvania	27	230,154	147,350	82,178
Delaware	3	8,103	306	6,175
Maryland	8	39,115	281	47,462
Virginia	15	89,875	291	60,039
N. Carolina	10	48,347	.....	38,886
*S. Carolina	8	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	10	56,615	.....	42,373
Florida	3	6,286	.....	4,803
Alabama	9	44,816	.....	28,557
Louisiana	6	22,196	.....	20,709
Mississippi	7	35,655	24,490	24,490
Texas	4	28,575	.....	15,544
Arkansas	4	21,908	.....	10,816
Missouri	8	58,194	.....	49,524
Tennessee	12	73,638	.....	66,178
Kentucky	12	72,617	360	65,822
Ohio	23	170,874	187,497	28.125
Indiana	11	118,672	94,817	23,386
Illinois	13	104,279	96,280	37,451
Michigan	6	52,139	71,762	1,560
Wisconsin	5	52,867	66,092	579
Iowa	4	36,241	44,127	9,444
Minnesota	4	.....	.....	.....
California	4	48.460	17,721	28,327
Oregon	3	.....	.....	.....
Total	303	1,850,060	1,334,553	886,960

*By Legislature.
Necessary to a choice, 152.

Two Abolitionists Hung.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.

By advices received here from Texas, we learn that two Abolitionists, who were caught distributing arms among the slaves, were arrested and hung in that State.

☞ Judge Terry has been tried for killing Senator Broderick and acquitted. The case went to the jury without the evidence of the principal witnesses, their arrival having been, as was supposed, purposely delayed.

An adroit pick-pocket stole a costly diamond bracelet from a lady's arm, in Broadway, New York, on Friday evening, while she was promenading with her husband.

The city debt of Memphis is stated by Alderman MARTIN at $425,000, and according to the same gentleman, the city is bled annually to the amount of $87,000 to pay interest on it.

Chicago, by a recent census, has a population of 150,000. It has increased rapidly within the last three years.

A young lady says the reason she carries a parasol is, that the sun is of the masculine gender, and she cannot withstand his ardent glances.

Fifteen hogs were killed in the pens of Messrs. SNYDER & JENKINS at Petersburgh, Ky., by a stroke of lightning on the 19th inst.

In a town in Texas, a man found a sheep that he had formely owned in Tennessee; the animal having traveled nearly 1,000 miles, apparently.

An infant daughter of WM. MURSLEY died from the poisonous effects of a spider bite received while asleep.

A frail woman named Malinda Quinn, committed suicide in Memphis on the 24th, on account of jealousy of the man she had been cohabiting with.

BENJAMIN PARTSLEY and his son were murdered and robbed of $500, on the night of the 15th inst., while passing through a forest near Pensacola, Florida.

MARRIAGE.—Statistics of marriage all over the civilized world show that matrimony is fearfully on the decrease. What will become of the women? The men can't take care of themselves.

Speech of Mr. Breckinridge at Frankfort.

Mr. Breckinridge delivered the following speech, at Frankfort, Kentucky, in reply to a demonstration of welcome by the citizens, on the 17th:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you out of the fullness of a grateful heart for this cordial welcome to my home. I feel, fellow-citizens, the impropriety upon an occasion like this of doing much more than returning to you my cordial and grateful acknowledgements for your kindness. Perhaps, however, I may be allowed here, in the midst of my old districts, and surrounded by my neighbors and friends, on the soil of Kentucky, to make one or two explanatory statements, and forbear on this occasion to entertain any statement or argument in reference to the circumstances that occurred at Baltimore, and which resulted, unexpectedly to me, in placing me before the country for the office of President. But I think it due to you, and to myself, to say, that being cognizant of all those facts, having observed all those transactions, having pondered carefully over them, having consulted with my friends, unconscious altogether of being animated or sustained by a hot ambition, I feel that the position which I occupy to-day is right.—[Great cheering.] I feel that I could not have shrunk from it without being false to my country, false to my friends, and false to myself.—Consequently I accepted the nomination, with all its responsibilities. To those who take advantage of the position of a silent man to heap upon him execration, I say pour on, I can endure. [Applause.] I leave it to others to explain more fully the facts and circumstances of this nomination. Perhaps, also, I may be allowed to say, that the claim that I stand before the country as a sectional candidate cannot be true, whether reference be had to the number of the States which co-operated in the nomination, or to the character of the principles which animated them. When you find the Democratic organization, aided by large, conservative elements of other parties in all the Southern States, and in those two States upon the Pacific Ocean which have been far removed from the contests of the Atlantic and Mississippi valleys, that their judgments as to what is sectional ought to be conclusive, and when you find a majority of the Democratic organization of the State of Pennsylvania, and a supposed majority of New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, with large and imposing organizations in all the other States co-operating, how can such a nomination as that be properly called sectional? A majority of the States of the Union sectional, and at war with the principles upon which the Union itself is founded! Fellow-citizens, as to the charge that the Convention to which I owe my nomination, or that supported me, or that I myself, am tainted with a spirit of disunion, how absurd to make a response to a Kentucky audience, and in this old district, too! I am an American citizen—a Kentuckian, who never did an act or cherished a thought that was not full of devotion to the Constitution and the Union—who feels as you do upon this subject. But perhaps it would have been better, both in your behalf and mine, if I had refused to respond to the sentiment!

Fellow-citizens, this is, perhaps, the last time that I will have an opportunity to say anything to my neighbors and friends during the pendency of this canvass. While, therefore, I shall enter inter into no argument upon the particular topics of the day, perhaps you will pardon me for making two or three observations, which, it seems to me, should commend themselves to all parties everywhere. Fellow-citizens, we live under the best government on earth. We are the only government in the world where the experiment is demonstrated that free institutions may be established over a great population and a large area of territory, and be consistent with public order. It has been demonstrated in our case, for the first time in the history of the world. How are we to preserve these institutions? How are we to preserve intact that double form of government—State and Federal—that has been handed down to us by our forefathers? My answer is, that we can only do it by clinging with unfaltering fidelity, unwavered by policy, to the Constitution they bequeathed to us. I hold that fidelity to the Constitution of the United States in all its parts, in all its obligations, is the condition of the American Union, and of its perpetuation. That Constitution was framed and transmitted by the wisest generation of men that ever lived in the tide of time. It may be called an inspired instrument. It answered them at an early day. It has answered our purpose. It is good enough for our posterity to keep it pure.

ONE GREAT STATESMAN'S OPINION OF ANOTHER—CLAY AND BRECKINRIDGE.—Our gallant candidate for the presidency possesses the same qualities for a popular leader which so endeared Henry Clay to the masses of the whig party.—Among these qualities is the high-toned courtesy and generosity which Mr. Clay was capable of displaying towards those who were opposed to him in politics—a circumstance in Mr. Clay's character happily illustrated by the congratulation extened by him to Mr. Breckinridge upon the latter's election to Congress. The New Orleans Delta reports Mr. Clay's congratulatory speech as follows:

"Major Breckinridge, I congratulate you.—You are worthy to represent the people of this district, whose esteem and favor have been the chief objects of my ambition, and the most precious rewards of my long and laborious life;" and then, dropping his voice to the milder tone of affection, he added: "My dear John, be true to your name. Never forget you are a Kentuckian and a Breckinridge, and the highest honors of the Republic, or, what is more valuable, the consciousness of having served well your country, will be your glorious reward."

The prediction indulged in by the eloquent whig leader is in a rapid process of fulfilment.—The next highest honors of the Republic which Clay prophesied for Major Breckinridge have already been conferred upon him by an appreciative and admiring people; and we believe they are about to bestow upon him the very highest. Thus the people of this nation will dispose of its honors most worthily, and vindicate the foresight of Clay, whose lesson corresponded so exactly with the impulses of John C. Breckinridge's own nature.

☞ The New York Tribune, although a rabid abolition sheet, has at times stumbled upon the truth. The following is an instance:

"Lincoln and Hamlin represent a principle—that of National resistance to the diffusion of slavery. Breckinridge and Lane represent the antagonistic principle, that of National protection to the diffusion of slavery. Douglas and Johnson represent a *dodge*—namely, national indifference to slavery. Bell and Everett represent a *sham*, National blindness to the diffusion of slavery."

REMEMBER!

AND KEEP IT EVER IN MIND,

THAT THE

ASHEVILLE NEWS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY

At the Low Rate of

$1 50 A YEAR!

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE!

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN, JULY, 26.

FRIGHTFUL MOB AND RIOT!

Twenty-three Houses of Prostitution Attacked and Broken up.

TERRIFIC WORK OF RUIN!

Immense Amount of Property Destroyed!

GREAT EXCITEMENT:

Last night witnessed a sad spectacle for St. Louis—one which, it must be hoped will never be seen again. It is known to many of our readers that during the past two or three years the neighborhood of Almond and Poplar streets, between Main and Fourth, has been colonized by a number of degraded men and women, who have been a constant pest to the whole community, providing prisoners for the calaboose and workhouse, and furnishing countless examples of immorality and vice for our people of both sexes. The abandoned wretches, living by means the frightfulest to contemplate, have latterly become so audacious in the perpetration of their unchecked excesses, that persons who have been subjected by them to daily experiences, as revolting as they were bold, last night took the law into their own hands and administered a terrible retribution. What the origin of the plan was, or who were the principal parties influential in setting it on foot, could not be ascertained by us. There appears to have been but a few individuals concerned in the undertaking, as at first resolved upon, and it is likely that the original project comprised the demolition of only two or three places, where the nuisance had become most intolerable; but as the work of destruction commenced, the actors readily gained many accessions, until at last a crowd of six or seven thousand had assembled, moving from spot to spot at the shout of the ringleaders.

It is at too late an hour when we write to go into minutiæ in relation to the movements of the mob, and we shall, therefore, as briefly as we can, detail only their principal features. The first assault was made on Ritter's dance-house, situated on Second street, between Poplar and Plum. At the commencement there were some two or three hundred men and boys engaged in it, which number was rapidly increased to near a thousand. A storm of stones and brickbats flew at the windows, into the bar-room, on the roof and against the walls, driving the inmates into the back yard, and from thence to whatever shelter they found most convenient. The commotion soon brought a dozen or so policemen to the scene, who endeavored, without any plan or system, to quell the disturbance, but their well-ment efforts were totally ineffectual. The mob turned upon the police, and for a few moments missiles of all sorts flew through the air in every direction. A large brickbat struck officer Joseph Friese in the stomach, and knocked him nearly senseless. He was carried to the Police office and thence home, the injury proving quite serious. Officer Simmons was fired at twice, he says, but was unhurt. The police, drawing their revolvers, made, for a time, a considerable scattering by firing fifteen or twenty shots into the air, but the crowd returned with new recruits, and succeeded in forcing the officers away.

After breaking all the windows, doors, furniture, crockery, &c., at Ritter's, the mob proceeded to four other similar establishments, on the same street, and served them in the same manner. With yells and shouts, they next went to the notorious Mary Hoppe's on Almond, between Main and Second, thumped in the doors, window blinds and sashes, and brought out all the contents of the house—the women having already sought safety in flight—which they threw into the streets. Beds were ripped up, feathers scattered to the winds, sheets torn into strips, and garments strung upon poles to meet the jeers, jibes, and laughter of the conspirators.

Hastening to the dingy row of low tenements, seven *in* number, on Almond street, above Third, one portion of the besiegers burst into these, while another portion devoted their attention to four similar houses on Third street, below Almond. Some of the females in these places, feeding on the hope that they would not be molested, had remained in this locality, but the crash of glass and thundering of heavy timbers against the doors, served to dispel this pleasant thought, and they were reluctantly compelled to beat hasty retreats, presenting themselves in the streets not entirely in ball-room dress. There was some disposition shown to stone these wretched creatures as they attempted to make their way through the crowd, but this was promptly checked we are glad to say, by the more humane of the number. The beds, bedding, stands, tables, chairs, and indeed, all the parlor, household, and kitchen furniture of the eleven tenements last referred to, were heaped into Almond street and fired, amidst demoniac hurrahs of the desperate invaders. Banners were made of sheets and female clothing, and the mob went on, still gathering more fierce determination, until they reached Fourth street on the west side of which, one door below the corner, they stormed another establishment, and left nothing inside but the bare walls and ceiling, removing all the property into the street, and wholly blocking up all travel by the railroad cars and other vehicles. The devilish hoots, and screams that went up here could have been heard many squares distant.

The blazing lumber on Almond street, reddening the sky and making the whole neighborhood as light as day, had given rise to an alarm by the fire telegraph, and the steam engines responding with customary promptness were soon at the spot. The Chief of Police and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department were there on horseback, but both appeared perfectly unconcerned. It was suggested that a stream of water thrown upon the mob would quickly drive the people back, and dispel the attacking party. Such a course would at least have separated the mere spectators, who constituted by far the greater part of the crowd, from those actually engaged in the lawless work, and thus shown how many of them, and who, really made up the demonstration. But those having authority of the kind alluded to, declined to take part in it, though graciously promising to protect unoffending property-holders from fire.

So the work of demolition went on. The assailants crying "hurrah for Mayor Filley," "we will be our own police," and similar things, proceeding down Almond street to Poplar, and from thence to a place on the east side of Main, where they made a sortie by throwing stones, &c. But here they were repulsed by half a dozen resolute officers, who combined force with persuasion upon the few first comers. Not a great deal of damage was done here.

The next point of attack was a row of three two-story brick houses, on Poplar street between Main and Second, North side. The middle building is known as Madame Hunter's which seemed to be the nucleus of the seige. Some time was occupied in effecting an entrance to this house, but it was finally accomplished, with the expenditure of no little force. As soon as the front door was broken down, a score or more of men ran in, and immediately began pitching out whatever they could lay their hands on. A fire was kindled in front and bedsteads, chairs, &c., were quickly converted into fuel. From a portico attached to the second story, bureaus, centertables, parlor ornaments, two splendid sofas, a fine piano-forte, several elegant paintings, and other articles of luxury and pomp, were precipitated into the street, smashing them to bits. While this proceeding was going on, a young man was seen dancing on the balcony, a bonnet on his head, a skeleton hoop skirt around his body, and flourishing in his left hand, with sacreligious satisfaction a lithograph representation of the Virgin Mary.

The two adjoining houses to Madame Hunter's were likewise *gutted*, and at this point the infuriated beleaguers stopped to rest, and the pause, doubtless, afforded them time to reflect a little upon what they were doing, for we believe they went no further.

As may well be imagined, the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the vicinity. We honestly think the policemen who were present tried to do their duty, but after the mob had once got thoroughly organized, probably no human power could have stopped them. The exertions made by officer Kennedy were too much for him. On returning to his beat from the scene of excitement, he fell down opposite Wyman's Hall and died in a short time, from sheer exhaustion.

Up to two o'clock this morning, about sixty persons had been arrested, charged with participating in the shameful proceedings.

Important from Virginia.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1860.

Considerable excitement prevails in Occaquan, Virginia, sixteen miles from Alexandria, in consequence of an attempt being made to demolish a liberty pole, erected by the Republicans, upon which is daily displayed a flag bearing the names of Lincoln and Hamlin. Occaquan is the residence of Mr. Underwood, who was driven out of Virginia, in 1856, for attending the National Convention that nominated Fremont. He was a delegate to Chicago, and, it is said, is sustained in his course at home by about three hundred men. It is reported here that the mob is headed by the captain of a military company, who has resigned his office, and that Gen. Hatton consented to let them have arms. The Republicans of Occaquan held a meeting, on Monday night, and resolved to fortify and defend their liberty pole and flag at all hazards. They sent to Alexandria and this city for ammunition, and notified Gov. Letcher of all the facts in the case, and informed him if he did not protect them they should do it themselves. He despatched a messenger, last night, stating that they should be protected, and ordered Gen. Hatton to call out his command, whereupon Hatton resigned.—Sixty Republicans swear to die before they surrender their liberty pole and flab. The military of Alexandria are expecting orders to march to-night to Occaquan.

RICHMOND, VA., July 29.

Telegraphic despatches received here inform us that the excitement and irritation which has prevailed for some days past in the village of Occoquan, Prince William County, is now virtually at an end.

The citizens of the county turned out *en masse* on Friday evening, and summarily cut down the liberty flag-pole which Underwood and his associate incendiaries had raised there on the Fourth of July last.

A company of cavalry had been sent on to preserve the peace, but, notwithstanding the boasts and threats of the Abolitionists, they made no attempt to resist the popular indignation, and the affair passed off quietly.

There is serious talk of the whole of the border counties being cleared of the gangs of John Brownites who now infest them. Public feeling runs very high on the subject, and most persons say that the end is not yet.

The Carnival of Blood in Texas.

A letter writer, at Houston, Texas, gives the following:

Since my last, this place has been comparatively quiet, but one or two insignificant shooting and stabbing affairs having taken place; though accounts from the interior have all along borne a sanguinary hue, and a sulphurous oder. Texas appears to be in the midst of one of those strange and unaccountable moral epidemics which take their rise in causes beyond the reach of human understanding, and culminate in scenes of blood and terror. In looking over the State papers for the past six weeks, I have noticed more than fifty cases of shooting and stabbing, to say nothing of depredation by the Indians. As a marked peculiarity of the blood letting mania in Texas, you must have noticed the infrequency of appeals to the code of honor by which disputes are settled in Southern States. Regular duels are events of rare occurrences in Texas, "difficulties" being usually settled in the street.

GEN. LANE.—The Louisville (Ky.) Democrat attemps to ridicule Gen. Lane by saying, that when he sold cord wood on the Mississippi river he signed his receipts for payment by making "his mark." Suppose he did. President Polk gave him an opportunity, as one of the Generals of the Mexican war, to make his mark so brilliantly as to obtain the title of the "Marion of the army."

He made his mark so effectually in an argument against squatter sovernty, and in defence of the South, that Senator Brown, of Mississippi at its close, arose from his seat merely to compliment him by the declaration, that in his (Gov. Brown's opinion) it was the best speech which had been made on that question for five or six sessions of Congress. He will make his mark to the shame and confusion of Douglas Democrats who seek now to tear his well earned laurels from his brow. when the people shall have triumphantly sustained him at the ballot box.

His honest and hardworking countrymen who have not had the advantages of extensive education, will rebuke this low attempt to degrade him in public estimation. Gen. Lane is not the first man who rose to eminence despite his early poverty and other disadvantages.

[*Augusta True Democrat.*

DEATH OF G. P. R. JAMES.—The Steamship Europa, just arrived from Liverpool, brings intelligence of the death of a distinguished European literary character—G. P. R. James, the novelist, whose writings are very familiar to the reading American public. Mr. James was a native of London.

☞ The friends of Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, find much fault with his conduct, but attribute all his wanderings to confirmed drunkenness.—He replies, they have no right to find fault with his intoxication, for he was drunk when they nominated him, drunk when they inaugurated him, and drunk he means to be till the end of his term.

A cotemporary observes. "He is like a member of Congress from Maine, who was reproved for drunkenness. His excuse was, that he had pledged himself to represent faithfully his constituents—and he was satisfied that a majority of them were drunk all the time."

INSURRECTION IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.—A late Texas paper contains the subjoined:

"The troubles that have been brewing for some months among the Cherokees, between the slaveholders and non-slaveholders, and which were incited by Abolition missionaries, have come to that pass that the nation is in arms; and one Evan Jones, an Abolitionist leader, and his son, have enlisted 2,000 of the Cherokees for an attack on their brethren. A requisition, it is stated, will be made on the State of Arkansas, for aid to assist in quelling this insurrection."

OIL SPRINGS.—The oil springs are probably the result of the decomposition of vegetable substances by the internal heat of the earth. It is not likely any of them are inexhaustible, and their extent will no doubt vary like that of coal beds and other geological deposits.

☞ Give a man the necessaries of life, and he wants the conveniences. Give him the conveniences, and he craves for the luxuries Grant him the luxuries, and he sighs for the elegancies. Let him have the elegancies, and he yearns for the follies. Give him all together, and he complains that he has been cheated both in the price and quality of the articles.

REMARKABLE, IF TRUE.—At a late meeting of the New York Historical Society, Dr. Bacon stated, as a curious fact, that Americans never groan when wounded in battle. Major General Gaines had told this, and said that he had heard so from Gen. Stark, and other Generals of the Revolution. They always knew, when there were screams and groans after a volley, that the British had the worst of it. He desired to have this put in print; he thought the same power of enduring pain without any external manifestation, which existed in the aborigines, had descended to their successors in the country.

When a man is *tight* his conduct is generally *loose*.

FOR THE "NEWS."

Douglas Meeting.

In pursuance of previous notice a meeting of citizens was held at Ridge Camp Ground, Buncombe County, on the 8th of July, for the purpose of taking counsel with each other as to what course was proper to be pursued in relation to the ensuing Presidential election; when the following proceedings took place:

On motion, Col. J. R. Wild was called to the Chair, and N. Blackstock appointed Secretary.

S. V. Pickens, Esq., explained the object of the meeting in a few very appropriate remarks.

The meeting was then addressed at length by J. D. Hyman, Esq., upon the merits of the existing Presidential contest, who concluded by urging all good, true, conservative union men in the South, without distinction of party, to unite upon that man for President who had most strength in the *North*, and who consequently could do most towards defeating the Abolition candidates.

A. B. Chunn, Esq., also addressed the meeting in a few excellent remarks, urging union and harmony among union-loving and conservative men.

On motion, a committee of three persons, viz: Messrs. J. Weaver, N. Blackstock and S. V. Pickens, was appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The committee, in a short time reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A crisis having arisen in the Nation, which threatens the integrity of the Union, it is proper that all the lovers of the Union, in every portion of the country, should meet together and take counsel, one with another, as to what course should be pursued in the present contest for President of the United States. Be it, therefore, by the citizens here assembled,

Resolved, That it is the duty of all true Southern men to cast their votes at the ensuing Presidential election, as will best secure the defeat of the Black Republican candidates.

Resolved, That so long as this Union can be preserved with the Constitution intact and inviolate as well in spirit as in letter we shall ever regard its preservation as of first and paramount importance.

Resolved, That we will never give support or countenance to any party that is sectional in its character, or the success of which would in the slightest degree tend to the dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS being the nominee of *a national-union-party*, and believing him, as we do, eminently sound and conservative in all matters pertaining to Southern Rights; and also believing him to be the only candidate for the Presidency now before the people having enough strength in the Northern States to prevent the success of the Abolition candidates, we hereby declare him, as also his associate for the Vice Presidency, Herschel V. Johnson, to be eminently worthy of, and entitled to the support of all union-conservative men in the South.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the organization of a Douglas and Johnson electoral ticket in this State, and that steps should be immediately taken for this purpose.

Resolved, That we recommend the holding of a Douglas and Johnson mass meeting on the 11th of August in Asheville, in order that their friends take such action as may best promote the cause we advocate.

Resolved, That we recommend the holding of a District Electoral convention in Asheville on Saturday, the 25th of August, for the nomination of a candidate for elector on the Douglas and Johnson ticket.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Asheville News" and "Advocate," and that the other papers in the State be requested to copy.

The resolutions having been unanimously adopted, the meeting adjourned.

J. R. WILD, *Chairman.*

N. BLACKSTOCK, *Secretary.*

The Stomach and the Mind.

Much of our own conduct depends, no doubt, upon the character of the food we eat. Perhaps, indeed, the nature of our meals governs the nature of our impulses more than we are inclined to admit, because none of us relish well the abandonment of our idea of free agency. Bonaparte used to attribute the loss of one of his battles to a poor dinner, which at the time disturbed his digestion. How many of our misjudgments—how many of our deliberate errors—how many of our unkindnesses, our cruelties, our acts of thoughtlessness and recklessness, may be actually owing to a cause of the same character?—We eat something that deranges the condition of the system. Through the stomachic nerve that derangement immediately affects the brain.—Moroseness succeeds amiability; and under its influence we do that which would shock our sensibility at any other moment. Or, perhaps a gastric irregularity is the common result of an over indulgence in wholesome food, or a wholesome indulgence in unsuitable food. The liver is afflicted. In this affliction the brain profoundly sympathises. The temper is soured; the understanding is narrowed; the prejudices are strengthened; generous impulses are subdued; selfishness, originated by physical disturbances, which perpetually distract the mind's attention, becomes a chronic mental disorder; the feeling of charity dies out; we live for ourselves alone; we have no care for others; and all this change of nature is the consequence of injudicious diet.

Sleeping Under the Clothes.

There is reason to believe, (says Miss Florence Nightingale,) that not a few of the apparently unaccountable cases of scrofula among children proceed from the habit of sleeping with the head under the bed clothes, and so inhaling air already breathed, which is further contaminated by exhalations from the skin. Patients are sometimes given to a similar habit; and it often happens that the bed clothes are so disposed that the patient must necessarily breathe air more or less contaminated by exhalations from the skin. A good nurse will be careful to attend to this. It is an important part, so to speak, of ventilation. It may be worth while to remark that when there is any danger of bed-sores, a blanket should never be placed under the patient. It retains damp and acts like a poultice. Never use any thing but light Whitney blankets as bed covering for the sick. The heavy impervious cotton counterpaine is bad, for the very reason that it keeps in the emanations from the sick person, while the blanket allows them to pass through. Weak persons are invariably distressed by a great weight of bed clothes, which often prevents their getting any sound sleep whatever.

A ROYAL KISS.—Some of the journals are stating that the Prince of Wales is the first heir apparent to the throne of England who has ever visited the United States; but this is a mistake. Doubtless many readers are familiar with an anecdote of William IV, before he came to his estate, to the following effect:

While in New York the Prince called at a barber's shop to be shaved. When the operation was completed he stepped up to the barber's pretty wife, who chanced to be present, and giving her a kiss, remarked: "There, now, you can say you have been kissed by one of the Royal family." The barber choosing to receive this as an insult, seized the Prince, and helping him out of the shop with his foot, exclaimed: "There, now, you can say that you have received a royal kick from a freeman."

☞ Wrought iron, in being heated from thirty-two degrees to two hundred and fifty degrees, expands at the rate of one inch in every four hundred and fifty of its length; and a locomotive boiler, sixteen feet long, would be expanded nearly seven-sixteenths of an inch, an amount which has been ascertained by careful measurement.

☞ A correspondent from Illinois informs us that the crops throughout that State were never better than at the present time, and that there will be more corn, wheat, oats, and rye raised than they know what to do with.

POSTSCRIPT!

By Wednesday morning's mail we have news enough to render it certain that the HON. J. W. ELLIS has been re-elected Governor. By what majority it is as yet impossible to tell. It is, however, enough to know that Democracy has again triumphed most gloriously over falsehood, fraud and deception.

The State may be put down for Breckinridge and Lane, beyond a peradventure.

Escape of Convicts.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.

Upwards of fifty convicts escaped from the penitentiary, at Jefferson City, yesterday, by bursting open the prison gate. In the melee, Deputy Warden Ritchie was slightly injured. Three convicts were killed, and seven seriously wounded. All the prisoners were recaptured excepting seven.

A HARD THROW.—The London Times, in the course of an article glorifying England for what she had done in the last two hundred years, says:

"During the last two hundred years, among the wonderful things we have done, we founded and threw off the United States."

TRUE HAPPINESS is of a retired nature, and an enemy to pomp and noise; it arises, in the first place, from the enjoyment of one's self; and in the next, from the friendship and conversation of a few select companions: false happiness loves to be in a crowd, and to draw the eyes of the world upon her.—She does not receive any satisfaction from the applauses which she gives herself, but from the admiration which she raises in others.—*Addison.*

A GREAT WILL CASE IN NORTH CAROLINA—ONE HUNDRED NEGROES SET FREE.—The Iredell (N. C.) *Express* states that the case of Solomon Hall's will occupied the Superior Court of that county eight days, and was finally compromised after the jury had retired. Mr. Hall had made a will leaving one hundred negroes and other property to his only child, a daughter, who afterwards married Mr. Neely's against his wish, whereupon he made another will, leaving his negroes free, and leaving most of his property to them. The suit was to set aside the last will. An hour after the case had gone to the jury, Mrs. Neely counsel proposed to receive $13,000 and $2,000 which the will gave her; the estate to pay the Court costs, $800; she to pay her own lawyer $5,000. The proposition was accepted. The negroes will be sent to Liberia. The jury stood nine against and three for the will; but it is said the Judge would have set aside the verdict if it had been against the will.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.—Every Democratic United States Senator, save only Mr. Pugh and Mr. Douglas, endorses the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane, and will render good aid in electing them.

In the House of Representatives, three-fifths at least of the Democratic members support the same ticket.

Ex-President Pierce, and, so far as heard from, every member of his cabinet, are for Breckinridge and Lane, the Union and Constitution.

President Buchanan and every member of his cabinet, including Gen. Cass, the leader of the Democracy in the campaign of 1848, are firm in their support of the nominees of the Democracy, and brand the Douglas ticket as a bogus one.

Seventeen of the States of the Union are as certain to cast their votes for Breckinridge and Lane as that the sun will rise on the morning of the election, while the friends of the bogus ticket cannot point to a single State their candidate is certain to carry.—*Louisville Courier.*

Breckinridge and Lane Mass Convention in Indiana.

INDIANOPOLIS July 31, 1860.

At the Breckinridge and Lane Mass Convention in this city, to-day, from 18,000 to 20,000 persons were present, from almost all parts of the State. An electoral ticket and a State Central Committee were appointed, to secure the running of a joint electoral ticket, and cast the vote for Douglas or Breckinridge, whoever gets the highest electoral vote from other States.—Senators Bright and Fitch were among the speakers.

A worthy old farmer, who thoroughly detested taxes and tax-gatherers, was once called on by a collector a second time for taxes he had once paid, but for which he had mislaid the receipt; and as he told the story to his friend—"Would you believe it, sir, the fellow began to abuse me!" "Well," said his friend, "what did you do?". "Do! why I remonstrated with him." And to what effect?" "Well, I don't know to what effect but the *poker was bent!*"

Caroline Heighdel, a young and accomplished woman, died in Bristol county, Mass., on Thursday, from the effects of swallowing a small breast-pin which she had carelessly put in her mouth.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. FANNY ANDERSON died of Pneumonia fever, at her residence on Big Ivy, Buncombe County, N. C., June 20th, 1860. She was a daughter of William and Sarah Wilson of Yancey County, N. C. She was born March the 8th, 1817. March, 12th, 1837 she was married to Col. Albert G. Anderson, with whom she lived until death seperated them.

In the summer of 1833 she joined the Methodist E. Church, and embraced religion a few months thereafter.

By her pious life, Godly walk, and holy conversation, she gained the confidence and respect of all who knew her. She endeavored to live the life of the righteous, and therefore her last end was like theirs. Preachers always met with a kind reception at her house.

The day she died, she called her husband and children around her dying bed, and exhorted them to meet her in heaven. This she did as long as she had strength. Addressing a son that cannot walk, she said, "Be a good boy,—read your bible and meet me in heaven, for you can walk when you get there." When dying she said her doubts were all gone—that all was clear, that Jesus was very near—could see him—that Jesus would take her soul.

Thus sister Anderson died as she lived,—a christian. A husband, ten children and many relatives sorrow because she has been taken away from them. But their loss is no doubt her eternal gain. They need not sorrow as those that have no hope. Therefore let them follow the example she set before them, and obey the advice she gave them, and hope to meet in a better world than this.

May God's blessings attend the bereaved husband and motherless children, and bring us all to join, and live with the good above forever.

JOHN SPEARS.

PICTURES
FOR ONE DOLLAR ONLY.

—:o:—

W. P. HUGHES,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of *ASHEVILLE*, and vicinity that he has opened a suite of Rooms in the COURT HOUSE, where he is prepared to execute anything appertaining to the Hilicegraphic art, viz:

AMBROTYPES,
MELAINOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

—:o:—

The above styles of Pictures supersede all other portraitures, on the same principle of improvement which makes steam, Railroads, and Lightning take the place of muddy roads, and decaying "slow coaches."

His abundant facilities, with all the improvements of the present day, and long experience, enable him to produce

In Cloudy as well as Clear Weather,
THE MOST CHASTE AND FINISHED
PICTURES.

☞ All who wish Pictures, would do well to call soon, as his stay is positively limited.

Asheville, August 9, 1860.—tf.

REEMS' CREEK MASONIC
AND
SONS OF TEMPERANCE
HIGH SCHOOL
FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

THE NEXT session of this popular and flourishing Institution will commence the 1st day of October, 1860, and will continue FORTY WEEKS.

Among its advantages are:

1. Spacious and well arranged BUILDINGS.
2. Experienced Teachers.
3. Extensive and systematic course of study.
4. A location healthful and attractive.
5. Government strict, but mild.
6. TERMS moderate and equitable.

TUITION ranges from $4 to $14 per 20 weeks, or from $8 to $28 per 40 weeks.

BOARDING from $1,25 to $1,50.

Contingent fee of each student 25 cents.

Students admitted at any time and charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session, unless in case of protracted sickness.—Those who are in embarrassing circumstances, and under good moral character and well recommended can have the privilege of going to school one or two years, and ample time will be given until payment be made.

For further information address Rev. J. S. Weaver, R. V. Blackstock, W. C. Garrison, D. Hunsucker, Rev. F. M. Fanning, Rev. J. Spears, Rev. J. S. Burnett, and J. C. L. Gudger, or the Principal,

J. H. CALFEE.

August, 9th, '60.—8mo.

SMUT MACHINE.

A No. 1 Smut Machine, for sale by
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Aug. 9, 1860. tf

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House,
GAY STREET,
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.

THIS LARGE AND commodious *HOTEL*, (formerly the Mansion House) having been thoroughly re-fitted and furnished is now opened for the reception and accommodation of visitors.

His Omnibus will always be in readiness to convey passengers to and from the depots.

☞ M. F. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 1st., '60.—1. y.

PORTRAITS.

—o—

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of ASHEVILLE, that he is now prepared to execute PORTRAITS in durable Oil Colors on canvass.

Specimens may be seen at his Studio, in the Court House,—Room, No. 2.

Early application is desirable, as his stay, owing to engagements elsewhere, must necessarily be short.

WM. VANBRICK.

Refer to
J. W. PATTON, Esq.
J. E. PATTON, Esq.
E. J. ASTON, Esq.

August 1st., '60.—1m.

KNOXVILLE
MUSICAL REPOSITORY.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Knoxville and vicinity, that he has taken a store one door East of the Franklin House, and opposite the Court House, on Main street where he will keep a good assortment of

PIANO FORTES,
MELODEONS, GUITARS, VIOLINS,
FLUTES, &c., &c.,

VIOLIN and GUITAR STRINGS of superior quality: also a large and well selected stock of SHEET MUSIC AND MUSICAL WORKS.

Having been engaged in the Manufacturing and the sale of Piano Fortes and the Publishing and Sale of Music, for the last thirty years, he hopes to merit the confidence and patronage of the Musical Public, and the community in general.

The Musical Instruments will be selected with great care, and from the best makers, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Teachers of Schools and Seminaries supplied on the most favorable terms.

N. B.—Old Pianos bought, sold, and Piano Fortes tuned, repaired, and taken in exchange.

STEPHEN W. MARSH.

August 1, 1860.—tf.

IMPORTED JACKS.

SEVENTEEN SPANISH JACKS, imported direct ftom Barcelona, for the subscribers, being a part of the cargo of the Spanish bark "Olympia," are now at the Knox'lle Fair grounds and all interested are asked to inspect them.—They will be sold at fair prices, and on easy terms, and guaranteed to answer the purposes Providence intended in their creation. With proper attention, they would pay for themselves in one or two seasons.

These Jacks are young, [from 2 to 4 years old,] of fine size, color, (black) carriage and style, and are remarkable for symmetry, bone, length and vigor. They have never been injured by over feeding, as is often the case with American bred Jacks, and being raised of pure blood, they will breed large and handsome animals.

Stock-raisers and others wishing to purchase Jacks, would do well to see these.

A suitable person will always be found at the Fair Grounds to exhibit them. Inquiries addressed to either of the subscribers at Knoxville, Tenn., will receive prompt attention.

JOSEPH A. MABRY.
Aug. 2., '60.—t. f. ROBT. F. MARLEY.

THE GLOBE:
THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS

—:o:—

I PUBLISH now my annual Prospectus of THE DAILY GLOBE, and THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, to remind subscribers, and inform those who may desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall recommence publishing the above named papers. They have been published so long, that most public men know their character, and therefore I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will contain.

The Daily Globe will contain a report of the Debates in both branches of Congress taken down by reporters equal, at least, to any corps of short hand writers in this, or any other country. A majority of them will, each, be able to report, *verbatim*, ten thousand words an hour, while the average number of words spoken by fluent speakers rarely exceeds seven thousand five hundred an hour. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty-five columns, they will appear in the Daily Globe of the next morning, which will contain, also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX will contain a report of all the Debates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Annual Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet in book form royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages.—The whole will make, it is believed, between 3,800 and 3,900 pages, the long session for many years past having ranged between these numbers, and the next session will be a long one.—This I believe is the cheapest work ever sold in any country, whether a reprint, or printed from manuscript copy, taking for *data* the average number of the long sessions since the year 1848. The average number of pages is 2,876, and the average number of words on a page is 2,397, consequently the average number of words of a long session is 9,290,772. As I have sold to subscribers that number of words for *six dollars*, it follows that they have paid *less than six and one half cents for every* 100,000 *words I have furnished them*, while I have paid my reporters $6 29 for every 2,397 words, of this work in manuscript.

The coming session will, without doubt, be an unusually interesting one, because the candidates of the respective parties for President and Vice President of the United States will be nominated before it closes and, therefore, the debates will be mostly on such political questions as it may be thought will tend to influence public opinion in regard to the persons to be supported for these offices, and the Globe will be, as it has been for many years past, the only source from which the full debates of Congress can be obtained.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX pass free through the mails of the United States, as will be seen by reading the following Joint Resolution passed by Congress the 6th of August, 1852.

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the present session of Congress, the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress. *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the DAILY GLOBE free of postage.

APPROVED, August 6, 1852.

TERMS: For a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE, during the session.....$5 00

For one copy of The Congressional Globe and Appendix, during the session,..... 6 00

For two copies ditto, when ordered at the same time,.....10 00

No attentisn will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it.

Bank notes, current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps, which are preferable to any currency, except gold or silver.

I cannot afford to exchange with all the newspapers that desire the Globe; but I will send the Daily Globe during the session to the editors of those papers who publish this Prospectus three times before the first Monday of next December, and send to me one number of their paper containing it, marked with a pen to direct my attention to it.

JOHN C. RIVES.

Washington, August 1, 1860.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE
AND THE
BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (Conservative.)
2.
THE EDINBURG REVIEW, (Whig.)
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4.
THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG REVIEW, (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britian—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profund writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensible to the scholar and the professional man while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the World, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers, gives additional value to these Re-prints inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews	$3,00
For any two of the four Reviews	5,00
For any three of the four Reviews	7,00
For all four of the Rewiews	8,00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3,00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9,00
For Blackwood and four Reviews	10,00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of 25 per cent. from the above price will be allowed to clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE:

In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood," and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The price in Great Britian of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid to the publishers. LEONARD, SCOFT & CO.,

No. 54 Gold St., New York.

August 1st., 1860.—t. f.

SPEECH OF

President Buchanan.

It has already been stated that the President, on being serenaded at the White House, on Monday night, on the occasion of the great Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting, made quite a long speech, expressing his satisfaction with those nominations. The annexed is a report of the speech from the Washington *Star*.

After thanking them for their kindness in calling upon him, he alluded in the most complimentary terms to their candidates, Breckinridge and Lane, and said they had distinguished themselves both in the civil and military departments of the Government, and in his opinion no better selection of standard-bearers could have been made to lead their party to victory than those whose banner they had unfurled that evening.

Speaking of the merits of these distinguished men, he said:

Among their many other worthy qualities, the fact that they are friends of the equality of the sovereign States of this Union in the common territory of the country, should especially cause you to give them your earnest support. They will stand by that principle—and who would not? Equality is equality. Every citizen of the United Srates is equal before the Constitution and laws of the United States, and why should not the sovereign States of this Union preserve and enjoy that perfect equality which one of their citizens under the Constitution enjoys? This is sound Democratic doctrine. Liberty and equality are the birth right of every American citizen; and just as certain as the day succeeds the night, so certain will this principle of Democratic justice prevail at last. It must prevail. But before I speak further upon this subject, (and I do not suppose I shall detain you long,) I wish to remove one stumbling block out of the way. I have ever been a friend of regular nominees; I have never struck a political ticket in my life. Now, was there anything done at Baltimore to bind the political conscience of any sound democrat, and to prevent him from supporting Breckinridge and Lane?

I was cotemporary with the abandonment of the old Congressional Convention, or rather caucus system. It was a long while ago and probably but very few of you remember it. But under the old Congressional caucus rule no one was admitted except Democratic members of the Senate and House. Under that system there never was any danger that members outside of the Democratic party could impose a candidate upon the States which were democratic, and which could alone elect him after he was proposed.—There were no dangers of that kind, because there being no persons in the caucus except Democratic members of Congress, that afforded a perfect assurance that the nominee of the party would at least be agreeable to the Democratic States. This Congressional Convention system was broken up. The National Convention succeeded. Whether it was wisely broken up or not, I shall not now pretend to say. But upon the organization of the National Convention, which admitted all the States of the Union, according to the number of their Senators and Representatives, it was at once discovered that it was possible for the anti-Democratic States in the National Convention, combined with a very few of the Democratic ones, to impose a candidate upon the party at any time, who was objectionable to the States that would be called upon to elect him. And that, it was foreseen, would weaken the strength and destroy the energy of the party. It was a substitute for the rule observed in the Congressional caucus, to which I have referred, and of the same effect.

It was believed at the time, for I was part and parcel of the movement, that in the two-thirds rule there would always be a majority of Democratic States satisfied with the nomination, and ready to rush into the contest to elect the candidate. The two thirds rule, then, was the main pillar of the National Convention. It has been destroyed at Baltimore, and the National Convention has stumbled into ruin as a National Convention.—The wisdom of the two-thirds rule, however, is manifest from the present condition of the affairs of the country. If it had prevailed, no candidate could have been nominated against the expressed will of every Democratic State in the Union, against the expressed views of nearly every Democratic Senator in the Union, and of three fourths of the Democratic Representatives. This two-thirds rule then, has been prostrated, and there is nothing in the way of any Democrat voting for Breckinridge and Lane in the proceedings of the assemblage at Baltimore. It must be confessed, however, Breckinridge is in the same condition with Douglas in this respect. The Convention that nominated him, although it was composed of nearly all the Democratic States, did not contain two-thirds; and therefore every Democrat is at perfect liberty to vote as he thinks proper, without running counter to any regular nomination of the party.

[Three enthusiastic cheers were here given for the nominees.]

Well, now, after this digression; after relieving myself from all responsibility, I will now make a few remarks to you, stating the reason why I prefer Breckinridge and Lane to any and all the other candidates in the field. The sovereign States of this Union are one vast partnership. The Territories are acquired by the common blood and the common treasure of them all. Each State, and each citizen of each State, has the same right in the Territories that any other State possesses. What the Democratic party contend for, and what is the true practical Democracy, is that all shall enjoy the same rights, and that all shall be subject to the same usages. Mr. Breckinridge holds that this Government was formed for the protection of life, liberty and property. These are the objects for the protection of which all governments were established; but it is sought now to place the property of the citizen under what is called properly "squatter sovereignty," in the power of the Territorial Legislature, to be confiscated at their will and pleasure. That is the principle sought to be established at present; and there seems to be an entire mistake and misunderstanding in a portion of the public mind on this subject.—When was property ever submitted to the will of the majority? If you hold property as an individual, you hold it independent of Congress, of the Legislature, or of the Territorial Legislature. It is yours, and your Constitution was made to protect your private property against assaults of Legislative powers.

Well, now, any State, any set of principles, which will deprive you of the perfect control of your own property, is wrong. This right over your own property I conceive to be the very essence of Republican Government.—Deprive you of this and you become a slave; for the man who has power over your property to confiscate it, has power over your means of subsistence. And yet it is contended that although the Constitution of the United States confers no such power, yet a few men, called the Territorial Legislature, in the remote extremity of the country, can confiscate your property and send you away deprived of it. There is but one mode, and one alone, by which the citizen can be deprived of his slave property in the Territories, That mode is pointed out in the Cincinnati Platform, which has been, as you know, greatly misrepresented. That Platform declares that when a sufficient number of residents are located in a Territory, in order to form a State and come into the Union, and when the people frame a Constitution, then they may decide for themselves the question whether they will have slavery or not.—There is no Territorial Legislature mentioned in the Cincinnati Platform. There is no squatter sovereignty there. It presents the clear principle that at the time the people form their Constitution, they shall then decide whether they will have slavery or not.—And yet it has been stated, over and over again, that, in accepting the nomination under that Platform, I endorsed the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. I suppose you have heard it all over the country; it has been repeated in a thousand newspapers. [A Voice—We knew they lied.] I am glad to know it. Now, how well this plain principle of constitutional law corresponds with the best interests of the people. Under it emigrants from the North and South, the East and the West, receive their benefit. They carry with them that property which they suppose will best promote their material interests; they live together in peace and harmony. The question of slavery will become a foregone conclusion before they have population sufficient to ask for admission into the Union.—There will be no "bleeding Kansas" in the Territories; the people there will all live together in peace and harmony, promoting peace in the Territory, and their own prosperity, until the time arrives when it becomes necessary to form a State Constitution. Then the whole question will be decided to the satisfaction of every one.

But upon the other principle what do you find in the Territories? Why, that they are fighting all the time. One Territorial Legislature may establish slavery, and another Territorial Legislature may abolish it, and so the struggle will be prolonged; and in spite of their continuous industry and earnest endeavors to promote prosperity, they will be in a state of constant turmoil, just as we have witnessed in Kansas. Therefore, there is nothing—no power possible—that could be so injurious to the peace and prosperity as this doctrine which has been denominated "squatter sovereignty."

Now let me place it before you in another point of view. I am much gratified that you have listened to a plain speech from an old man with so much attention. The Southern States can never give up their principle of equality in the Union, because if they did, they would be self degraded in the eyes of the world. They would stand before their countrymen as inferior to their sister States. They never can surrender it. But how is it with the Northern people? It is with them comparatively a mere abstraction. With the South it is of infinite importance that they should preserve their equal sovereignty in the Union. What has the North to do? Merely to say as good and honest citizens they will yield obedience to the Supreme Court, and thus admit the right of a Southern man to take his property into the Territories just as a Northern man may do. And it is to me a most extraordinary thing that this country should now be distracted and divided because certain persons of the North will not agree that their brethren in the South shall have the same rights in all the Territories which they of the North enjoy. What could I, as a Pennsylvanian, say or do, if some one were to contend that the Territorial Legislature of any Territory should exclude my cattle from that Territory? The principle is exactly the same and the Supreme Court of the United States decided—what was known to us to be the existing state of affairs for fifty years—that slaves are property. Admit that fact, and you admit everything. Then that property in the Territories must be protected in precisely the same manner as any other property would be. If it be not protected in the Territories in the same manner, the owners are degraded before the world.

But we have "non-intervention." Non-intervention, is the true policy. That is the "let-alone" policy—let things go their own way. What is this non intervention? Perfectly right. We admit that the Congress of the United States has no authority whatever to establish, to impair, or to abolish the right of a master to slaves in the Territories, or the right of an owner of any other property. All very well. But that is one-sided non-intervention. Carry the non-intervention out as the Constitution does, to the Territorial Legislature, and admit that they have no right, no authority, to abolish, or establish, or impair slavery within their limits. But that would not do.

That is all at present that anybody need want—"hands off" by Congress, "hands off" by the Territorial Legislature. Suffer the Constitution and the laws to be executed by the Federal Judiciary in the Territory, without interference from Congress, and without interference from the Territorial Legislature. That is all that is necessary at present. No one has asked for more.

But if non intervention did not extend to the Territorial Legislature, what would be the consequence? It is just as the plaster of the Wilmot proviso to the Buffalo platform; of Congress to the Territorial Legislature.—Congress cannot execute a Buffalo platform under the Wilmot proviso, having no constitutional power to do it; but it can be done effectually, more readily, in the Territories, by Congress. Now in what position has this placed the South? If either interference by Congress or the Territorial Legislature were constitutional, (which, of course, I do not admit to be the case,) then the plan adopted is far worse for the South than the Congressional plan; because if there were an attempt to interfere with these rights in Congress, they would be resisted by able men. The House of Representatives, the Senate, perchance the President, may resist; but all this affair in the Territories is done by the first Legislature, consisting of twenty, forty or fifty men, and they can conveniently, in half an hour, destroy all the property that Southern men may have in the Territories, if "squatter sovereignty" is to be the law of the land.—The first settlers who come to every new Territory will not be slaveholders. They will rush from the North, they will get possession of the first Legislatures, and then this sacred right of property, which all Governments were established to protect, falls at once to the ground under the will of a majority of the first men who may be elected to a Territorial Legislature.

Shall we, friends and fellow citizens, for the sake of squatter sovereignty, break up this great Democratic party? Shall we, for the sake of squatter sovereignty, divide the Democratic party, North and South, into two divisions? Is it not the merest pretext in the world? Shall we separate the Democratic party North and South, and thus dissever one of the strongest ties that binds the Union together? I hope not. The great, powerful and pious Methodist Church has been divided in that way, and that division shook the Union at that time. Shall the Democratic party follow in the wake of that division, for the sake of establishing freesoilism during a short period between their settlement and their admission as States into the Union? I ask again, shall we divide the Democratic party, North and South? That is the question—nothing more, nothing less. Shall this great party, which has governed the country in peace and in war, which has raised it from an humble beginning to be one of the most prosperous in the world, be broken up, for the sake of enabling a few freesoilers in the Territory to confiscate the property of their neighbors?

That is the question. I am one of those who have ever been hopeful of the Union.—I do not believe that the Union is in danger. It never will, it never can be in danger, in my opinion, unless the agitations of the Republicans in the North should render the household of the Southern planter insecure, and against that the Northern Democracy will be a wall of fire. So far as that is concerned, all Democrats, whether squatter sovereignty men or popular sovereignty—whether Breckinridge men or Douglas men—will unite. Our brethren North and South must be, shall be protected from the inroads of Northern abolition-excited insurrectionists. It is said that the Democratic party is dissolved, or will be dissolved. The wish is father to that thought. It will exist, it must exist, as long as the Constitution and Union shall endure. It has grown up in the name of the Constitution and the Union, and like one of the tall cedars of Lebanon, it will endure, it will extend its branches; it will protect that sacred instrument from foreign foes and international traitors.

Now, friends and fellow citizens, this is probably the last speech I shall ever have occasion to make. It would not do for me, in my position, to make political speeches throughout this canvass, though my heart is in it. You would not yourselves, I know, desire that I should. It is now 40 years since I first came to Washington, and I wish to say this night that during that whole period I have received nothing but kindness and attention from your fathers and from yourselves. When I came to Washington, it was a small town; now it has grown to be a great and beautiful city. The first wish of my heart is that its citizens may enjoy uninterrupted health and prosperity. I thank you for the kind attention you have shown me, and now bid you good night.

The President retired amid immense applause.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company.

—:o:—

THIS Company grants insurance on lives of white persons and negroes on more favorable terms than any other Company. The office is managed with such economy, consistent with strict justice to all parties, as to insure success. Persons insuring for life are only required to pay 25 per cent of premium and give their promissory note for the remaining 75 per cent, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum. After 5 years insurance they participate in the profits. Clergymen insuring are only required to pay 20 per cent premium, and give their notes for the remaining 80 per cent on same terms as above. When the premium on the insurance of slaves amounts to $100 and upwards 25 per cent only is required, and owners note for the remaining 75 per cent same terms as above.

Insurance against fire made on as reasonable and fair terms as by any other Company in the State. Annuities granted and all kinds of Life Insurance made on as fair and equitable terms as by any other Company, the security and benefit of the Insured being made the first object of the society.

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary at Asheville, where every information shall be given. For Life Insurances the Certificate of Family Physician must accompany the printed application for Insurance.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*

P. S.—This opportunity of providing for the families of Clergymen in the event of their death at a very small expense should not be neglected by any congregation where the circumstances of the Pastor could make it expedient.

Asheville, July 18, 1860.—t f

NOTICE!

THE undersigned Committee proposes sitting to contract a building of the following dimensions, viz: 64 feet long, 32 wide, two stories high with an aisle and stairway in the centre, and a cross passage above and below on each side of the aisle. There is to be sixteen rooms in the house,—eight above and the same below, and so arranged as to have a fire place in each room. Bids will be received on said building until the 4th of August inclusive.

THE HOUSE

Will be let to contract for the following pay, and to the lowest bidders: The subscription is in land notes and other property—all to be valued against a cash note on a solvent man due in six and twelve months. The subscription is all good, and the contractors will be bound to take the subscription. The committee will be at Mars Hill on the 4th of August to receive and compare bids.

For further particulars address J. W. Anderson, MARS HILL, N. C.

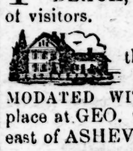
J. W. Anderson,
J. C. Sams,
John Ammons,
E. Carter,
Stephen Ammons,
Sm'l. Smith. } *Committee.*

MARS HILL, July 25th, '60. t. f.

Black Mountain Inn.

—o—

THIS HOUSE situated at the foot of the "BLACK," is now open for the reception of visitors.



The house has undergone thorough repair.

VISITORS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH CONVEYANCES TO THIS place at GEO. C. ALEXANDER'S, 12 miles east of ASHEVILLE on the Stage Road.

THE BAR

Will be supplied with *pure* N. C. liquors.

There are fine **Mineral Springs** near. The subscriber promises his guests good country fare, and every attention in his power.

J. H. ALEXANDER.

Standard & Register, Raleigh, Advocate, Asheville and South Carolinian, Columbia S. C., copy five times and send bills to "Asheville News Office." June 20, '60.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

—o—

THE Session commences on the first Thursday in September, 1860, and continues without interruption, until the last Thursday in May, 1861.

The mode of instruction is by Lectures and Text-books accompanied by daily and stated examinations. In each School, there are three regular Lectures a week, besides many others suited to the several subjects into which the school is divided.

To those desiring further information Catalogues will be sent, on application to the President.

R. H. DABNEY, A. M., *President.*

Waynesville, N. C. July 11, 1860.—1y.

Summer Visitors,

ARE hereby notified that I have on hand at the BLACK MOUNTAIN INN, for their accommodation a fine supply of Ale, Porter and Claret Wine, and am expecting a lot of Champaigne and Sherry Wine. I have also a full supply of Nick Williams' best Whiskey, and Cognac Brandy, and expect shortly some five year old Peach Brandy. I have also a good article of Cigars.

J. H. ALEXANDER.

July 18, 1860.

☞ Western Advocate, Copy four times.

WANTED,

A Situation as Teacher by a young lady of North Carolina. She is a graduate, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has had considerable experience. As to qualifications the best of references can be given.

☞ Address soon, stating particulars,

Miss F. M. FANCETTE,
Melanesville, Alamance, North Corolina.

July 18, 1860.—3w.

DARBY'S
PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THIS IS A NEW DISCOVERY.

IT is a Chemical Union of materials, provided by Nature herself, for rendering pure the air we breathe. Its action is in obedience to fixed laws.

Quick, Sure, Powerful!

It purifies dwellings, sinks, kitchens,
It removes all offensive odors.
It cures burns with instant certainty.
It is best preparation ever used for fresh wounds.
It destroys all vegetable and animal poison.
It relieves in a few seconds the bites of insects, bees, &c.
It prevents meat from spoiling.
It relieves heartburn.
It makes *hard* water *soft.*
It cures tetter and scald head.
It scatters boils when forming.
It soothes boils when formed, heals them rapidly.
It is good for carbuncles, ulcers, corns and sores.
It cleanses the teeth and purifies the breath.

The worst symptoms of Typhoid and Scarlet Fever are mitigated by the use of this Fluid; it has been known to check the spread of Typhoid Fever in families and upon plantations.

Leading physicians are using it in Charleston, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile and New Orleans.

The Hospitals of New Orleans and Mobile are using it.

Hospitals, corporations, ship masters, manufacturers, planters, physicians, furnished by the gallon at reduced rates.

For sale by druggists and country merchants generally, from whom orders are respectfully solicited.

Try at least one bottle. Price 50 cents. Follow directions.

☞ Manufactured only in the Laboratory of DARBY & PRICE, Auburn, Ala.

For sale by E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

N. B.—Persons wishing soils, ores, water, &c., analyzed, can have it done on reasonable terms by sending to Prof. DARBY.

Nov. 17, 1859—1y.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.

J. G. Hardy, M. D. D. F. Summey, M. D.

DRS. HARDY & SUMMEY.

TENDER their professional services to the citizens of Asheville and vicinity. Office between new Drug Store and Gaines Deaver & Co

Asheville, June 13, 1860.—tf

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

THOSE persons who are yet in arrears with the firm of Smith & Chapman, are hereby notified that unless they come forward and settle at once, I shall be compelled to place their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. The business of the firm must be closed.

W. L. TATE.
Attorney for Smith & Chapman.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

To Whom it May Concern.

A HANDSOME lot of Jewelry consisting of Pins, Ear Drops, &c., &c.,&c. Just received at ASTON'S.

N. B.—No Pinchback Watches sold at this establishment.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having this day associated themselves together in the Drug business, under the name and style of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, at the old stand of E. J. Aston on Main street.

E. J. ASTON.
J. G. HARDY.

Asheville, January 2, 1860. tf.

PAINTS, &C., &C.

500 lbs. Putty.
300 " Copperas.
200 " Epsom Salts.
400 " Spanish Brown.
200 " Lampblack.
100 " Castile Soap.
100 " Borax.
100 " Paris Green.
100 " Chrome Yellow.

Expected daily by E. J. ASTON & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

A Large and complete assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books always on hand at the New Store of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, *AND* JEWELRY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is permanently located in the town of Morganton, N. C., and is prepared to do all kinds of repairing neatly and promptly, upon reasonable terms. His ambition is to be the best workman in the State, and to do the best work for his numerous customers. Work can be sent by any of the mail carriers coming to this place.

All Work Warranted.

R. R. BROOKSHIER.

Morganton, Nov. 10, 1859. 1y

NEW FIRM.

THE undersighed have this day formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the mercantile business in the town of Asheville.

They will occupy the store of James W. Patton, recently occupied by Summey, Spears & Co., opposite the

EAGLE HOTEL.

They invite their friends and the public generally to call on them.

JAMES A. PATTON,
J. B. ALEXANEER.
B. J. ALEXANDER.

Feb. 16 1860. tf

PATTON & ALEXANDER.

—o—

WE now occupy the old stand of SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO., opposite the EAGLE HOTEL. They will keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES
HATS & CAPS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
&C., &C., &C.,

embracing everything usually kept in a retail store. They expect to sell on the most liberal terms and hope by politeness and attention to their customers to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. They invite every one to give

THEM A CALL.

All accounts made with them will be due the 1st of Jan. each year and at that time they will expect them to be closed.

PATTON & ALEXANDER.

Asheville, Feb. 16, 1860. tf

WE will pay fifty cents per bushel for good merchantable corn delivered in our crib in discount or in merchandise.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Nov. 14, 1859.

CLOVER SEED for sale by

PATTON & ALEXANDER.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening a large and handsome stock of

GOODS,

well selected in the cities of New York and Baltimore, expressly for this market, which he will

SELL AS LOW

as the lowest, comparing the styles of goods.

His stock consists in part of

Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
Salt,
Spice,
Pepper, &c.

All of the best quality, and a heavy supply.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes—all sorts and sizes. Ladies, gentlemen's and children's.

Ladies Fine Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Bonnets,
Kid Gloves, cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

A good lot of Dress Trimmings.
Thread of all kinds.
Brown and Bleached Shirting.
Gentlemen's Dress Goods—a rich and heavy supply.

Ready Made Clothing,

A rich and heavy assortment, and fine goods to make more.

Spades,
Shovels,
Axes,
Leather,
Powder,
Shot,
Lead,
Indigo,
Madder,

and a thousand other articles, too numerous to mention. Call and see, and you will be convinced that the half has not been told.

Nothing charged for showing goods. Always ready and glad to see you. Come on.

B. H. MERRIMON.

Asheville, October 27, 1859. tf

PILES, FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

BE IT KNOWN.

TO all whome it may concern that a full supply of DRUGS & MEDICINES, BOOKS & STATIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.—May always be found at the New Drug Store of E. J. ASTON, & CO.

No. 3 South Main St.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

IF you want Drugs and Medicine's, which are warranted Fine, Fresh, Genuine and reliable, get your supplies of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

Grease for the People.

100 Galons Train Oil, Expected daily by E. J. ASTON, & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

HOME MADE WORK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO., have on hand a first rate lot of Home Made Saddles, Bridles, Wagon Harness, Collars and Shoes, made of the best material from their own Tan Yard.

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

HARDWARE.

IRON, Nails, Chains, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Blacksmith's Tools, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Sausage Cutters, &c., &c., can be found at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

ALL THE
PUREST AND BEST
PATENT MEDICINES,
MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT
ASTON'S.

6 Doz. Hostetter's Bitters,
6 doz. Kinchen's Alterative,
6 doz. Sanford's Invigorator,
6 " Concentrated Lye,
6 " Brown's Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

25 Lbs. Fresh Hops,
500 lbs Blue Stone.
500 lbs. Sal Soda,
200 " Flower Sulphur,
100 " Ground Mustard, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

100 lbs. Fresh Raisons,
200 lbs. Dried Currants,
200 lbs. Copperas,
200 " Alum. Just received at ASTON'S.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

BLANKETS, Blankets, Blankets, Blankets at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.